

كشافة ليل

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1970

Established 1887

Austria 6.5	Libya 9.0	Port. 10.0
Belgium	..... 10.0	Luxembourg	..... 10.0	Spain	..... 10.0
Denmark	..... 12.0	Netherlands	..... 10.0	Sweden	..... 10.0
France	..... 12.0	Norway	..... 10.0	Switzerland	..... 10.0
Germany	..... 12.0	Portugal	..... 10.0	Turkey	..... 10.0
Greece	..... 10.0	Spain	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0
Iran	..... 10.0	Sweden	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0
Italy	..... 10.0	Switzerland	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0
Japan	..... 10.0	Turkey	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0
Lebanon	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0	U.S. Military	..... 10.0

TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 43-50 (4-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8). Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8). Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8). Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8). Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8). Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (5-8).

Picasso Donating Hundreds of Early Works to Barcelona



Pablo Picasso

By Andreas Freund
PARIS, March 11 (NYT).—News that Pablo Picasso has donated between 800 and 900 of his finest early works to a museum in Barcelona stunned, dismayed and mystified art circles here today.
The donation became official yesterday when a representative of Picasso notified the mayor of Barcelona of the painter's intention of transferring the works to that city's Berenguer de Aguller Palace museum.
No estimate of the value of the gift was available here, except that it represented a multi-million-dollar fortune. There was no possibility of a more precise evaluation pending availability of a list of the works.
Reports received here were contradictory. One said the donation comprised the master's Spanish period. Another report said the works represented the best of his production up to 1917, in which case it would also include some of his most celebrated Cubist production done in Paris after he had moved there in 1906.
It did appear established, however, that the collection contains a series of early paintings once given by the painter to his mother, and two important large canvases, "First Communion" and "Science and Charity," which figured in the first turn-of-the-century Picasso exhibition.
Experts mystified
While the donation was described as made up of "drawings, paintings and engravings," there was no clue to how many there were of each. The consensus among experts was that there was probably a majority of drawings and a high proportion of paintings, but very few engravings, since Picasso by all accounts made little use of that technique in his earlier years.
Experts were mystified by another aspect of the donation. How was it that Picasso could have held on for so many years to so many of his early works? It is widely known that Picasso, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

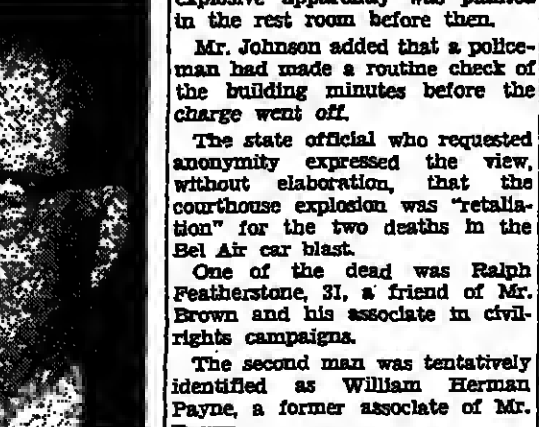
Courthouse for Rap Brown's Trial Blasted; May Be Tied to Car Bomb

CAMBRIDGE, Md., March 11 (AP).—A powerful explosion at the opening of the trial in Bel Air of black militant H. Rap Brown, blew up a few hours after the opening of the trial in Bel Air of black militant H. Rap Brown.
The whereabouts of the 25-year-old Mr. Brown remained a mystery. His presence had not been required at the opening Monday of his trial on charges of arson and inciting to riot during racial troubles here in 1967. He is free on \$10,000 bail.
Police said today they were seeking a white woman in connection with the explosion.
I. A. Col. Thomas S. Smith, of the Maryland State Police, said, "We have a very good description and a possible name." He said the report involved a person, reportedly observed in the courthouse before it closed yesterday.
The courthouse explosion ripped a hole 30 feet across in the front of the two-story, 118-year-old building. There were no injuries.
Sheriff Ira Johnson, who said the device had been placed in a woman's rest room on the second floor, asked for a U.S. Army demolition team to investigate.
He said that the building was locked yesterday afternoon when county offices closed, and that the explosive apparently was planted in the rest room before then.
Mr. Johnson added that a policeman had made a routine check of the building minutes before the charge went off.
The state official who requested anonymity expressed the view, without elaboration, that the courthouse explosion was "retaliation" for the two deaths in the Bel Air car blast.
One of the dead was Ralph Featherstone, 31, a friend of Mr. Brown and his associate in civil rights campaigns.
The second man was tentatively identified as William Herman Payne, a former associate of Mr. Brown.
The identification was made through FBI records from a fingerprint on part of a hand found in the debris of the car.
Col. Thomas Smith, of the state police, said it was believed that the explosive which killed them was "being transported in the car" by the victims, but authorities did not rule out the possibility that a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Erle Stanley Gardner Dies; Author Created Perry Mason

YEMBUCA, Calif., March 11 (AP).—Mystery writer Erle Stanley Gardner, 80, who drew on 25 years of courtroom experience to create Perry Mason, the fictional lawyer who never lost a case, died today at his home.
The author of detective and courtroom stories was discharged from Riverside Community Hospital last month after undergoing treatment for an undisclosed illness.
Perry Mason, Mr. Gardner's best-known character, died at 11:05 a.m. at his ranch home in Riverside County. His wife had said earlier that he was recovering from a number of minor ailments. The death reports he was ill with cancer.
Mr. Gardner, who dictated his thrillers to secretaries, grounded out the Perry Mason mysteries so fast he never spent more than 10 minutes roughing out his plot. His books sold more than 100 million copies, and the Perry Mason television shows, starring Raymond Burr, made his name almost everywhere with courtroom thrillers.
After July 17, 1939, in Malden, Mass., the son of a mining engineer, Mr. Gardner decided to become a lawyer after a district attorney warned him he was breaking the law by taking part in a series of unlicensed amateur boxing exhibitions.
The district attorney was courteous and friendly, and sure it was quite apparent that the road was taking him to lead to a career as a professional boxer, I (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Erle Stanley Gardner

Chinese Holding British Freighter

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters).—A British cargo ship and the captain and crew of another British vessel have been detained in Shanghai, the Chinese Steamship Company announced today.
The detained ship, held by the Chinese for an alleged breach of regulations by crew members, is the 1,840-ton Glenafiel, which was due to have sailed for Yokohama, Japan, at midnight Monday.
Captain James Ray, master of the 3,520-ton Anchisee, has been detained in Shanghai following a charge on Feb. 27, apparently of an alleged breach of harbor regulations, the announcement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CAPTURED—Laotian military policemen stand guard on a truckload of North Vietnamese soldiers taken during a recent battle in Laos. The prisoners were taken to Vientiane to be presented to newsmen at Laotian Army headquarters.

Tension Causes Egypt to Cancel Art Loan to U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The Egyptian government has postponed indefinitely the loan of 43 ancient art treasures from the Cairo Museum to three major American museums because it feels that the present time is "most inauspicious" for an exhibition of Egyptian art in the United States.
In a cable sent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Egyptian minister of culture said it would be preferable "to postpone the exhibition until a happier atmosphere prevails."
The exhibition was scheduled to open at the Boston Museum April 23 as the most important exhibition of its current centennial. Later showings were scheduled at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the Los Angeles County Museum.
The Egyptian government also said in an announcement following a cabinet meeting, that it hopes that the peace proposal by the Pathet Lao was sincere and "will not constitute a diversionary maneuver to mask future military operations."
"The Laotian problem must be resolved among the Laotians themselves without foreign interference or pressure of any sort," a statement by the cabinet said.
The Egyptian government had long favored discussions with the Pathet Lao "rather than continue the fighting with foreign assistance to the great prejudice of the country and the population."

Souvanna Says Laotians Alone Must Find Way of Ending War

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 11 (UPI).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, a former French colony in what was once known as Indochina, and announced its readiness to help re-establish peace in the country. France demanded that peace be restored on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements guaranteeing Laotian neutrality. President Nixon also recently proposed that the 1962 agreement be restored.
The appeal and pledge were made public by a government spokesman, Leo Hamon, after today's cabinet meeting at which President Georges Pompidou presided. The cabinet heard a report on the Laotian strike by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.
Although Mr. Hamon mentioned no country by name, the French appeal appeared to be directed at the United States, which has been backing the embattled central government of Prince Souvanna, and North Vietnam, active supporters of the Pathet Lao.
"So far as France is concerned," Mr. Hamon said, "any international solution must result in a return to the Geneva accords, their current application, a complete termination of foreign interference and respect for Laotian neutrality."
There was no explanation by the Laotian government of the term "foreign assistance." But the cabinet statement apparently referred to the participation by both North Vietnamese and U.S. military forces in the Laotian war.
In a clandestine broadcast last Friday, the leader of the Pathet Lao, Prince Souphannavong, Prince Souvanna's half-brother, offered a five-point peace plan which went beyond earlier Pathet Lao offers.
Conference Suggested
Among the new proposals were offers for a "consultative political conference" between Pathet Lao and Royal Lao government representatives, and the establishment of a "security zone" where a ceasefire would prevail while machinery to set up free elections was being created.
Prince Souvanna replied to the offer, saying that he was "happy to accept" a letter clarifying the proposals. The Pathet Lao responded by announcing that a messenger was on the way with letters to Prince Souvanna and this king of Laos.

Senate Extends Voting Rights To Include Some North Areas

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI).—The Senate voted yesterday to extend the 1955 Voting Rights Act to parts of six Northern states, including most of New York City.
At the same time, the Senate again refused to exempt any of the seven Southern states now covered by the act, rejecting an amendment which would have freed all but South Carolina and Georgia.
The Senate adopted an amendment to the proposed five-year extension of the act which would cover non-Southern counties which in the 1968 elections had less than 50 percent of the voting age population registered to vote.
In covered areas, voter literacy tests are suspended, federal registrars are authorized, and no election law changes may be made without advance approval of federal authorities.
Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., who offered the amendment, said it would show the act applied to all states, not just the South. But Sen. Jacob Javits, a veteran advocate of civil rights, said there was "no proof whatever" of anything happening in those counties except that less than 50 percent voted. He said the problem in New York was just that "people don't vote as often as they should."
A major new showdown, possibly the last on the bill, will come when the Senate takes up Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's amendment granting 18-year-olds the right to vote.
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'Pregnant' Man On U.K. Posters

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters).—Thousands of posters showing a "pregnant" man doling out his swollen stomach will soon be put up all over Britain to persuade men to seek advice on contraception. The poster asks: "Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?"
Dr. Bill Jones, director of the Health Education Council, said today: "We want to make any ignorant or uninformed man stop and consider the problems he can cause."

Cambodian Mobs Sack Viet Cong, Hanoi Embassies

PHNOM PENH, March 11 (UPI).—More than 20,000 enraged Cambodian students and workers sacked the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong embassies here today, violently underscoring their demand that Hanoi and Viet Cong troops get out of Cambodia.
Thronging estimated by police at more than 20,000 first broke into the embassy building of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, burning several parked cars near the building and tossing smashed furniture and diplomatic files into the street.
The demonstrators tore down and burned the Viet Cong red, yellow and blue flag and replaced it by Cambodian colors.
The demonstrators, apparently angered by increased encroachments on Cambodian sovereignty by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops fighting in neighboring South Vietnam, then ransacked the Hanoi embassy building. The mob spared an adjoining villa inhabited by Hanoi diplomats when the latter threatened to defend themselves with hand grenades.
The demonstrators also burned several automobiles in front of the Hanoi legation. They carried banners in English, French, Vietnamese and Cambodian reading "Go home, dirty Viet Cong, you want to Vietnamize Cambodia." Other banners read, "The Viet Cong are dirty hypocrites."
No arrests appeared to have been made by the police or troops during the demonstrations, the largest anti-Communist riot in years.
Embassy Villas Sacked
Cambodian police officials said that a total of five villas belonging to the two governments were sacked, and that ten embassy vehicles were set afire and destroyed.
According to reliable official sources, the Hanoi and Viet Cong diplomats who fled from the embassies before they were attacked were first given refuge in municipal police stations, and later sought shelter in several friendly embassies in Phnom Penh.
The embassy sackings were the climax to more than a year of widespread unrest over continued violations of Cambodian sovereignty by troops of both Hanoi and the Viet Cong, who use Cambodia as a sanctuary from the fighting in South Vietnam.
Just four days previously, hundreds of Cambodian peasants staged a series of demonstrations in an area bordering South Vietnam, to demand that Viet Cong troops there get out of the country.
The attacks on the embassies sent a wave of emotion through the capital's Vietnamese population, which numbers the predominantly rural Cambodians. Altogether, more than 140,000 Vietnamese live in Cambodia, and officials were worried that today's incident could provoke racial tensions between the Cambodians and Vietnamese in Phnom Penh.
The Vietnamese side of Cambodia generally evaded all political activities in the country, but are generally believed to be sympathetic to the Communist side in the Vietnam war.

Sihanouk Sets Quick Return From Paris

PARIS, March 11 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's chief of state, charged today that the attacks on the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations in Phnom Penh were organized by persons seeking to alienate Cambodia from the socialist bloc.
He was reported to be planning to return as soon as possible to his capital to "talk to the nation and the army," saying that if they choose to "make Cambodia a second Laos, let them permit me to resign."
The prince was said to have made his decision known in a telegram to his mother, Queen Kossamak.
In France for a rest cure and medical treatment, Sihanouk was to have returned home at the end of April, following visits to East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and China.
In the telegram to his mother, Sihanouk said he learned of the incidents "with deep sadness."
"I understand perfectly well the reasons for the anger of our countrymen but, as I know them, it is impossible for me to believe that they would come to this extreme outcome, which is contrary to the highest interests and good reputation of our country."
Sihanouk said Cambodia was in danger, but that the danger could not be eliminated by sacking embassies.
"I am sure that this grave event was sought and organized by individuals aiming to irrevocably destroy Cambodia's friendship with the socialist bloc and throw our country into the arms of a capitalist imperialist power," he said.
"These individuals attach greater importance to their personal and clan interests than to the future of the fatherland and to that of the people. My absence was used for these designs. I will return to the country to talk to the nation and the army and to ask them to make a choice. If they choose to follow these individuals on the road that will make Cambodia a second Laos, let them permit me to resign."

Iraq Announces Pact Ending 10-Year Civil War With Kurds

BAGHDAD, March 11 (Reuters).—The Iraqi government and the Kurdish tribesmen of the northern mountain regions have agreed to end their decade-long war, it was announced today.
Part of the agreement calls for amendments to the Iraqi Constitution to create two nationalities, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr said in a broadcast on Radio Baghdad tonight.
He said that the two nationalities would be designated Arab and Kurdish.
The state would have a Kurdish vice-president, a new post, and Kurdish would be the official language along with Arabic. In these areas where Kurds are in the majority, mostly the oil-rich region of northern Iraq.
The agreement ends a conflict that has plagued the country for nearly 50 years, sapping the strength of successive republican governments by intermittent guerrilla warfare.
All Kurdish soldiers and civilians who have been involved in the fight for home rule will be granted an amnesty under the agreement and all rebels will be reinstated in their original posts in the administration and government.
Kurds also will be proportionately represented in the legislature and cabinet. There also will be no discrimination against them in the ministries or the services.
President Bakr, who read a statement by the Revolutionary Command Council, said that the agreement recognized the legal existence of the Kurdish nationality.
The agreement said that the agrarian reform law should be extended to the Kurdish districts as soon as possible. This provides for the redistribution among the poor of land expropriated from large landowners.
The statement referred to Mullah Mustafa Barzani as leader of the Kurdish Democratic party, which, observers said, implied recognition of the party. At present Iraq is a one-party state in which only the Baath Arab Socialist party is legal.

2 More Moynihan Memos Surface—May Rival 'Benign Neglect' Row

By E. W. Kenworthy
WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—On Jan. 3, 1969, a fortnight before Richard M. Nixon's inauguration, Daniel P. Moynihan sent a memorandum to the President-elect in which he said that "the Negro lower class must be dissolved" by transforming it "into a stable working-class population."
Mr. Moynihan, who then had the title of assistant for urban affairs, is now a White House counselor in the same field with cabinet rank.
He said in the memo that this transformation of what he estimated at "almost half the total Negro population" would be "the work of a generation."
Nevertheless, Mr. Moynihan said, it was essential to social stability and elemental justice that the low-income, marginally employed, poorly educated, disorganized "slum-dwellers" should have the opportunity to become "truck drivers, mail carriers, assembly-line workers, people with dignity, purpose, and, in the United States, a very good standard of living indeed."
He continued: "Common justice and common sense demands that this be done. It is the existence of this lower class, with its high rate of crime, dependency, and general disorders that causes nearby whites that is to say working-class whites, the liberals are all in the suburbs) to fear Negroes and to seek by various ways to avoid and constrain them. It is this group that black extremists use to threaten white society with the prospects of mass arson and pillage. It is also this group that terrorizes and plunders the stable elements of the Negro community—trapped by white prejudice in the slums, and forced to live cheek by jowl with a murderous slum population. The Negro cultural revolution becomes an exciting and constructive development."
Six days after this memo was sent, on Jan. 9, Mr. Moynihan sent a second memo to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

IN yesterday's editions of the International Herald Tribune the text was published of presidential adviser Daniel P. Moynihan's controversial "benign neglect" memorandum to President Nixon on racial problems in the United States. Two earlier memoranda to Mr. Nixon on the same subject, written more than a year ago, became available to The New York Times over the past week-end. These may generate as much controversy as the most recent one.
PRESIDENTIAL press secretary Ronald Ziegler yesterday passed along to reporters Mr. Moynihan's useful quip that from now on all his "confidential" memos ought to be addressed: "To the President and his fellow countrymen." Mr. Ziegler termed it "unfortunate that in certain instances, members of the President's staff cannot communicate to the President without appearing in public prints."
Mr. Nixon. It was a précis of a report prepared by Paul H. Weaver, a Harvard political scientist, of a meeting on Dec. 17 of New York City officials and "similarly informed persons" to discuss the state of New York City.
The theme of this report (which Mr. Moynihan made plain he agreed with) was that in 18th and 19th-century America and Britain, the "private subsystems of authority"—the family, the church, the local community and political party—regulated behavior "in such a way as to make it unnecessary for the state to intervene in order to protect the public interest," and that these subsystems "are breaking down" in New York, in Washington and many of the nation's large cities.
These two memoranda became available this past week-end, and they can be expected to generate as much controversy as Mr. Moynihan's memorandum to Mr. Nixon on the position of Negroes, dated Jan. 18, 1970, which was published March 11 in this newspaper.
In that memorandum, Mr. Moynihan said that militants, both black and white, and also middle-class liberals, overlooked the "extraordinary progress" Negroes had made economically and politically in the last decade. What was needed, he said, was a period of "benign neglect" of the racial issue, while "progress continues and racial rhetoric fades."
Because of the phrase "benign neglect"—which Mr. Moynihan insisted was taken out of context—Negro leaders and many white civil rights groups sharply attacked the President's counselor.
But while Mr. Moynihan deplored the fact that "the forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoids and hoodlars," he also implied criticism of Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew when he suggested that too much attention was being given to "provocations" by the Black Panthers and other radical groups and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Following U.S., Italy, Holland

France to Close Consulate in Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (Reuters).—French Ambassador Armand Bérand tonight informed the Security Council of his government's decision to close the French consulate-general in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

He said that by calling for a Security Council meeting immediately after the proclamation of the republic in Rhodesia, Britain had "proved its will to exercise its responsibilities and to obtain international cooperation" to do so.

France would associate itself with all efforts to have the proclamation of the republic condemned, the

recognition of the Salisbury regime stopped and the return of legality assured, he said.

But he said he would not support any resolution which, lacking in realism, would not lead to the fulfillment of those aims.

France's decision to formally close the consulate is believed to have followed consultations with African countries, particularly in the French-speaking part of the continent.

The United States, Italy and Holland have also decided to close their consulates in Salisbury and Belgium said today they were re-

considering their diplomatic ties with Rhodesia.

The United Nations opened last Friday with Britain presenting a resolution which would require all member states to withhold recognition of the newly proclaimed republic.

The debate is expected to go on for some time, with pressure mounting on those countries still maintaining consulates in Rhodesia to close them.

Britain is expected to be severely criticized for failing to take what many UN members feel should be stricter measures to "restore legality" in its former colony.

Rhodesia now faces the prospect of a worldwide diplomatic cold shoulder with only South Africa, and possibly Portugal, retaining its diplomatic links with Salisbury.

Neighboring South Africa is the only country so far to have come out with firm backing for the infant republic and the offer of full diplomatic relations. Portugal is also expected to retain its close ties, although no official decision has been made.

West Germany, Austria and Greece have yet to make up their minds about their Rhodesian consulates, but observers in Salisbury believe the decisions were likely to favor the white minority regime.

Singapore Set to Service Soviet Ships

Premier Sees Chance To Boost Security

By William J. Coughlin

SINGAPORE, March 11.—Singapore is set to become a major naval dockyard available to ships of the Soviet Union on the same commercial basis that it offers other nations.

By opening to the Russians the naval facilities needed for permanent deployment of an Indian Ocean fleet, Singapore can alter the strategic picture substantially from Southeast Asia to the Persian Gulf.

The willingness to provide repair, replenishment and refueling berths for Soviet warships is the eighth of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's belief that the best way to attain security for nations on the Indian Ocean is to invite all the big powers into the ocean region.

"It is only natural that the Russians would want to move into this area," the prime minister said in an interview. "They already have put out their feelers with the Indians. The eastern Mediterranean is almost theirs now. Once the Suez Canal is open, they are down into the [Persian] Gulf."

Natural for Russians

It is felt in Singapore that once Moscow deploys its naval strength from the eastern Mediterranean into the Indian Ocean, this island city-state becomes a natural warm-water port for the Soviet Indian Ocean fleet and the big Pacific fleet based at Vladivostok.

The Russians have been handicapped in their expanding Indian Ocean naval operations by the lack of overhaul and repair facilities in the vast area between the eastern shore of Africa and the islands of Indonesia, according to naval experts here. Soviet warships in need of major repairs have had to make the long cruise to Vladivostok or Odessa.

The prime minister's welcome for the Russians is not entirely a political one. Britain's decision to withdraw its forces from east of Suez by the end of next year leaves Singapore concerned about not only defense of the region but also the security of its own waters.

The huge naval base established by the British here already is being converted rapidly into a gigantic commercial dockyard. Singapore is looking for business to fill it.

Still in Alliance

After the British withdrawal, Singapore will continue to serve as a base for the defensive alliance of Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore. The British withdrawal will not be total; troops, aircraft and ships will continue to be rotated to this area on training exercises.

Small U.S. combat vessels have been repaired here on a commercial basis. It is known that the prime minister anticipates possible extension of U.S. Seventh Fleet operations into this area after the Vietnam war. He therefore can see Singapore as a vast base for the Americans, Soviets, British and others—with booming economic benefits for Singapore. The Chinese and Japanese also would be welcome.

The disadvantages of such an arrangement for a security-minded naval chief of staff are evident. But for the Russians there are few alternatives.

© Los Angeles Times



French Harpoon missiles mounted on an armored car.

France Unveils Low-Cost Missile For Use Against Low-Flying Planes

PARIS, March 11 (UPI).—The French national aerospace company unveiled a new low-cost missile yesterday designed specifically to knock out low-flying aircraft.

Gen. Jean Crepin, vice-president of the company, announced at a news conference the Harpoon missile, sold for only 10,000 francs (\$1,600), had an accurate range of 1,640 feet, and could be mounted on almost anything, a truck, a tank or dug into the ground.

The launching turret for the missile sold for 800,000 francs (\$84,500).

A version also has been made to be fired from small sea craft, he said. The Harpoon, a modified anti-tank missile—has an automatic infrared guiding system.

Gen. Crepin claimed that if the Egyptians had had Harpoons during the June 1967 six-day war with Israel, the Israelis would not have been able to succeed with their low-altitude attacks on Egyptian airfields. The cost in Israeli planes would have been too great, he said.

"It is so easy to handle and maneuver that even a five-star general can shoot it with excellent results after a half hour's training," Gen. Crepin quipped.

News Analysis

Cambodian Acts Against Reds Reflect Radical Policy Shift

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, March 11 (UPI).—The Cambodian government's attack on the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in Phnom Penh today appears to reflect a radical change from Cambodia's formerly close links with the Vietnamese Communists.

The demonstrations, undoubtedly organized with government sanction, represent growing Cambodian indignation against the virtual occupation of parts of the country by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

That the attacks against the Communist legations occurred during Prince Norodom Sihanouk's absence from Cambodia may also indicate open opposition against the chief of state, who has consistently favored friendly ties with Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Sihanouk was in Paris following medical treatment. A relative, Sisowath Sirik Matak, has been in charge of the government since Sihanouk's departure in January.

The extent of Vietnamese Communist infiltration in Cambodia was disclosed last month when Gen. Trauch, a member of the Phnom Penh national assembly, who claimed to have investigated the situation. Speaking at a national assembly session, Mr. Trauch estimated that as many as 60,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are currently in Cambodia.

Noble Away

He said that the Communists occupy two-thirds of northeastern Cambodia, and that the Viet Cong have taken control of the South Vietnamese highlands, and operate as well in Sway Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampot and Kandal provinces.

"Despite their professions of sincere support," Mr. Trauch said, "our foreign friends have deliberately nibbled away at our national territory." He further alleged that the Communists in Ratanakiri Province have built houses and planted crops "as if this were their own country," and accused them of mobilizing the Khmer, local

Life Austere in N. Vietnam; All Harnessed to War Effort

By Daniel DeLuca

The following dispatch, from Associated Press staff member Daniel DeLuca, who is just back from North Vietnam, looks at the economy of the nation. His sojourn there lasted 18 days and covered 1,000 miles within North Vietnam.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—In the Red River delta, North Vietnamese swarm up the sloping dikes, hauling chunks of clay, laying the chunks higher and higher, to hold off the dangerous floods of the coming monsoon.

The delta is the nation's rice bowl—and it is not big enough. A burst dike could destroy food for thousands.

Clearly, top priority has been given to preserving and increasing the food supply of North Vietnam, an agrarian nation which has had food problems that required foreign economic aid.

An 18-day escorted tour leaves these other impressions about the economy of the North:

• The war is not rebuilding the towns destroyed in four years by American bombing. Why? "Bombs may come again." Also, nonessential projects are being left for later so that the country's thin resources can be concentrated on such things as food and communications.

• The life of the North Vietnamese is unmistakably austere, a condition they explain to themselves as a sacrifice to the price they are willing to pay to support the national "defense" effort for a long time.

400-Mile Drive

A 400-mile drive from Hanoi to the Demilitarized Zone, in the company of four escorts, tells much despite the limitations on what one can see and hear.

Three hundred miles out of Hanoi is Quang Binh, the nation's most heavily bombed province. Roads to Dong Hoi, the capital of the province, are spine-jolting nightmares for motor traffic.

• The road is a railway. Dong Hoi itself is a ruin.

Out of straw-butt barracks, carrying the nation's color, labor companies of young girls march to road and bridge repair sites.

One company squats beside the road, breaking rock into gravel with sledgehammers. Another hauls sand in baskets slung from bamboo poles. The girls wear conical straw hats, they wrap nose and mouth with white cloths as protection against the dust churned by passing trucks.

They start work in the cool, misty morning. They rest at midday. They work late, stopping after dark.

During 18 days in North Vietnam I saw scarcely anybody loafing.

War Anxiously

North Vietnam's economy is under strict government management. Life is austere, and the requirements for a long war effort get top priority.

By signs, slogans, songs, speeches, the Vietnam Workers' party urges the home front to continue totally mobilized. The emblem, the hammer and sickle, appears on many roadside signs.

Party and government say the fight to increase production is as important as bearing arms in the nation's defense.

The idea of a people wholly enlisted in a national cause did not originate with the Communists. Officials now in power in Hanoi. One told me:

"It's an old strategy in our history. In 1427, Nguyen Trai told the Vietnamese, 'A small people must organize everyone to win. They did. And the large forces of the aggression of a Chinese emperor were defeated.'"

In a thousand miles of road travel, I saw three coal mines and a cement factory. They were bombed in 1966, according to U.S. military communiques, and still show it, with fallen concrete beams and twisted steel. But they're producing now.

It is doubtful, however, that the nation's industrial output is anywhere near normal. More than a million tons of bombs fell on North Vietnam. If there is full industrial recovery in the next few years it will be comparable to West Germany's "economic miracle."

Two programs get top priority. One is to restore road and rail communications, which air attacks wrecked for hundreds of miles; the other is to raise farm production to the absolute maximum.

I saw two kinds of North Vietnamese goods being shipped abroad—anthracite coal and fruit liqueurs with Russian-language labels.

There are many vacant showcases in department stores in Hanoi. Consumer goods are in short supply. Long queues form up at ration shops for rice, meat, fat and kerosene.

Heavy road-building machinery has poured into North Vietnam from the Soviet Union. China contributes new locomotives, freight cars and steel track. In many dispersal areas I saw new steamrollers, bulldozers, dump trucks and other equipment awaiting their first use.

The nation's main port, Haiphong, is crowded with foreign freighters unloading such equipment.

When government escorts drove us back from the 17th parallel, the division between North and South Vietnam, my wife counted bridges intact or destroyed.

She counted 61 bridges more

Israel Defines Who's a Jew After Stormy Knesset Debate

TEL AVIV, March 11 (NYT).—After a stormy debate in Jerusalem last night, the Knesset finally enacted a bill defining who is a Jew. By 51 votes to 14, with nine abstentions, the parliament decided that a Jew was one born of a Jewish mother or one who has been converted to Judaism.

The definition was similar to the

Israeli Towns Near Lebanon Are Fortified

By James Feron

DISHON, Israel, March 11 (NYT).—A senior Israeli Army officer said yesterday that Israeli settlements near the Lebanese border were being fortified "so we can be freer in our maneuvering."

In the meantime, he said, Israel's response to Arab infiltration from Lebanon is being held in abeyance.

Once the protective measures have been completed, he said, Israel's reaction to continued penetration and sabotage would be likely to lead to an exodus of Lebanese villagers.

These views were expressed to newsmen after a tour of much of the hilly but verdant border area over its 50-mile length in driving rain and heavy fog.

There were reports from Beirut Friday that Israel had threatened to turn a 6-km stretch of southern Lebanon into a "scorched-earth" desert unless Beirut prevented Arab guerrillas from attacking Israel from that region.

The Israeli officer said on several occasions yesterday that time was the key to the problem, both for the Israelis and the Lebanese. He said the Israelis needed to complete security work and the Lebanese to curb guerrilla activity.

He dismissed last week's token raid against a Lebanese village and said: "So far, we have not taken any serious steps, because we know the results before we start. To break the links we have would be easy—one or two big attacks would do it—but we don't want that."

On the other hand, he said, "We are taking a lot of measures to fortify ourselves so we can be freer in our maneuvering. We want to protect our settlements so we're not nervous and don't take measures we will regret."

The newsmen saw settlements being surrounded with barbed wire, watchtowers being erected, areas suitable for infiltration being cleared and lights being installed.

Some Lebanese border settlements have started work on shelters similar to those completed more than a year ago on the Jordanian border, where guerrilla infiltration has been halted and shelling made ineffective.

Lesson for Both Sides

But the Jordan border situation provided a lesson for the Lebanese border for both sides, the Israeli officer said. "After two-and-a-half years of guerrilla war across the Jordan river, all the land on the Jordanian side was abandoned," he said.

"When we want our people to stay along the border, we build fortifications," he said. "Jordan and Lebanon do hardly anything to protect their people against their own guerrillas or against our incursions."

"We would not have to hit the civilians, although they are afraid of what we will do. We know where the terrorists are," he said. "But the villagers would move away if we began to fight with the guerrillas, and then this area would become a no-man's land."

The officer said there were between 500 and 2,000 Arab guerrillas in the Lebanese area, concentrated in two or three camps. One was in the Mount Hermon area, near the Syrian frontier, the other two in southern Lebanon.

"They live in houses during the winter, although some villagers throw them out, we are told. This we know. In the summer, they will probably move into tents and away from villages."

The officer, one of Israel's top commanders, said that the time required to make the Israeli settlement safe might allow diplomatic weight to be felt.

He conceded that Lebanon had a major problem with the guerrillas and said he doubted whether the Lebanese Army alone could put them down. The guerrillas, he said, were the army and the people together could put down the guerrillas.

Picasso Gives Early Works To Barcelona

(Continued from Page 1)

since acquiring fame, has been putting away a considerable part of his prolific production—as many as 3,000 or 4,000 of his works, according to the experts—and that when in 1958 he acquired the Château de Vauvenargues in Provence, it was mostly to store away his own paintings.

But early in the century, the experts point out, Picasso was a desperately poor man, starving between Montmartre and Mian-parnasse, as Soutine, Modigliani and many others did. Why should he have held on to what he then produced, and where would he have kept it, forever working in the tiniest of studios? Did he perhaps buy some of the works back after having become wealthy?

Another question asked here today was why Picasso chose to make his gift to Spain. An exile, he will return to his native land at the end of the Spanish civil war and an outspoken foe of the Franco regime, the painter only recently rejected out of hand a bid by Madrid to house his celebrated "Guernica" in a museum of modern art now being built in the Spanish capital. "Guernica" in commemoration of the dead of a bombing raid by Franco forces in the civil war will return to Spain only once the republic is restored," Picasso then declared.

One explanation offered here was that Picasso made the donation to Barcelona, rather than to Spain. Although born in Malaga, the painter spent his formative years in the Catalan capital from the age of 14 and has kept a special attachment for it ever since. Also, the Berenguer de Aguller Palace already has an impressive collection of Picasso's work, much of it bequeathed by his longtime friend and former secretary, Jaime Sabartes.

With the new donation added, the Barcelona Picasso collection will be the most complete in the world. This is what saddened French art circles today, because they had hoped that the bulk of the work of Picasso, the grand old man of the Ecole de Paris, would one day hang in France.

André Malraux, a great admirer of Picasso, is said to have contemplated when in charge of the Cultural Ministry, to plan for a big Picasso museum. But somehow the two never met, each expecting the other to come and see him, and Picasso took umbrage.

Not having been asked with the proper pomp to attend the great retrospective Picasso show at the Paris Grand Palais in 1967, he never came. He has stayed incommunicado ever since at his main residence of Vallauris, on the French Riviera. He is reported still incensed over the government's seizure some time ago of an unoccupied studio he still possessed on the Rue des Grands Augustins, on the Left Bank here. Housing laws here permit such seizures.

Even if Mr. Malraux had come to visit Picasso, the painter may not have given his blessing to a Picasso museum. The 85-year-old artist was reported to feel that planning for the definitive republic of one's life work was like picking a grave, a step preparatory to death that might hasten its coming.

For the same reason, according to the experts, Picasso has not made a will, either.

Grenades Hurt 24 in Attacks In Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, March 11 (Reuters).

Two Israeli civilians were seriously injured and a suspected Arab guerrilla shot dead in a grenade attack on a taxi near Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip at noon today.

The incident followed an earlier guerrilla attack in which 24 Arab civilians were injured—ten seriously—by two grenades thrown into a line of laborers from the Gaza Strip. The men were waiting for transport to take them to work in Israel.

An Israeli Army spokesman said an Arab soldier running from the scene after the taxi blast was shot dead when he failed to stop after being ordered to do so.

Curfew Is Imposed

Security forces started searches and a curfew was imposed on the area.

Today's incidents were the latest of an increasing number of attacks aimed at deterring local Gaza residents from working in Israel.

Last night guerrillas hurled three grenades at an Israeli bus that was what we know. We know where the terrorists are," he said. "But the villagers would move away if we began to fight with the guerrillas, and then this area would become a no-man's land."

The officer said there were between 500 and 2,000 Arab guerrillas in the Lebanese area, concentrated in two or three camps. One was in the Mount Hermon area, near the Syrian frontier, the other two in southern Lebanon.

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Perry Mason Creator Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

ten years before he began writing short stories at night.

His first effort, a 14,000-word novel, "The Shadow of a Doubt," was published in 1933. "The Shadow of a Doubt," he later described as "a shrieking flop." The rejection slip said the characters talked like a dictionary. He rewrote it until the characters sounded like people and finally sold it to a mystery magazine for \$140.

He wrote the first Perry Mason book in 1934 and began writing full time, pouring out 20,000 words a day and six books a year. At one time he said his books were selling "at a rate of around two thousand an hour."

He described his books as "good salable merchandise" but bemoaned the fact that writing his novels and selling them had taken so much time he had little leisure for the fishing and hunting he adored.

Writing Machine

The best-selling American author of the century often insisted that he was "not really a writer at all."

The incredibly prolific Mr. Gardner, who enjoyed being referred to as "the fiction factory" and "the Henry Ford of detective novels," worked furiously to keep his reading market satisfied.

Statistics on the sales of his books, which change daily with speedometer relentlessness, are staggering. His paperback publishers alone, in the mid-1960's, were selling 2,000 Gardner books an hour, eight hours a day, 365 days a year. Translated into 30 languages and dialects, Gardner novels sold at a rate of about 20,000 a day abroad.

By late 1969, Mr. Gardner had produced more than 140 books, and 15 works of nonfiction. At the age of 80, he was still turning out four or five volumes a year with machine-like regularity.

His idealism and generosity led him to found "The Court of Last Resort," a private organization dedicated to helping men thought to have been imprisoned unjustly.

News Analysis

Cambodian Acts Against Reds Reflect Radical Policy Shift

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, March 11 (UPI).—The Cambodian government's attack on the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in Phnom Penh today appears to reflect a radical change from Cambodia's formerly close links with the Vietnamese Communists.

The demonstrations, undoubtedly organized with government sanction, represent growing Cambodian indignation against the virtual occupation of parts of the country by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

That the attacks against the Communist legations occurred during Prince Norodom Sihanouk's absence from Cambodia may also indicate open opposition against the chief of state, who has consistently favored friendly ties with Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Sihanouk was in Paris following medical treatment. A relative, Sisowath Sirik Matak, has been in charge of the government since Sihanouk's departure in January.

The extent of Vietnamese Communist infiltration in Cambodia was disclosed last month when Gen. Trauch, a member of the Phnom Penh national assembly, who claimed to have investigated the situation. Speaking at a national assembly session, Mr. Trauch estimated that as many as 60,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are currently in Cambodia.

Noble Away

He said that the Communists occupy two-thirds of northeastern Cambodia, and that the Viet Cong have taken control of the South Vietnamese highlands, and operate as well in Sway Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampot and Kandal provinces.

"Despite their professions of sincere support," Mr. Trauch said, "our foreign friends have deliberately nibbled away at our national territory." He further alleged that the Communists in Ratanakiri Province have built houses and planted crops "as if this were their own country," and accused them of mobilizing the Khmer, local

mountain tribesmen, to fight the Cambodian Army.

While his support for the Communist cause, in Vietnam, Sihanouk has become increasingly alarmed at the pervasive North Vietnamese and Viet Cong presence in Cambodia.

Most sources agree that the Cambodian Army, numbering only about 35,000 men, is incapable of coping with the Vietnamese Communist forces in the country. Poorly equipped, especially since Sihanouk's rejection of U.S. economic and military aid in 1963, the army is reported to be heavily involved in corruption in order to subsist.

In the estimation of some observers familiar with Cambodia, the anti-Communist demonstration in Phnom Penh today may also mirror the rising dissatisfaction of youths with Sihanouk's rule. A serious problem has been the lack of employment opportunities for educated youths as a consequence of lagging economic development.

A key question at the moment, then, is whether Sihanouk will attempt to restore Cambodia's intimate ties with Hanoi and the Viet Cong—or whether events have gone too far for such a move.

Moro Ends Coalition Effort; Saragat to Consult Fanfani

ROME, March 11 (AP).—Aldo Moro gave up his efforts tonight to form a new center-left government, plunging Italy deeper into political crisis.

Mr. Moro reported to President Giuseppe Saragat tonight after nine days of consultations proved fruitless.

Mr. Saragat immediately announced that he would confer with Senate President Amintore Fanfani tomorrow morning at the Quirinal Palace.

Mr. Saragat was expected to ask Mr. Fanfani to try to form a new government.

Political observers said that if Mr. Fanfani also failed Mr. Saragat would probably call general elections.

Mr. Moro's decision was expected after the two Socialist parties had announced earlier today that no agreement had been reached in the negotiations on a new coalition.

But Mr. Saragat's decision to call in Mr. Fanfani was unexpected.

Bonn, Warsaw Hold 2d Round of Talks

WARSAW, March 11 (Reuters).

West Germany and Poland completed their second round of talks on improving relations today and a Bonn delegation spokesman said progress made so far was satisfactory.

Sources said both sides tabled draft treaties covering renunciation of the use of force, and maintaining Poland's postwar Oder-Neisse frontier.

Vatican Museum Strike

VATICAN CITY, March 11 (AP).

Vatican museum employees, seeking more pay, went on strike for an hour today, leaving the famous art collections locked to the public.

French Truckers End Blockade of 2 Towns

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE, France, March 11 (AP).—Traffic returned to normal today on the main highway between Paris and Marseilles as protesting truck drivers lifted their blockade on a section of the autoroute.

13 Was Their Downfall

WARREN, Mich., March 11 (UPI).

An elevator built to carry 12 persons plunged three floors to a sub-basement at the General Motors Corp.'s technical center today, injuring all 13 GM executives it carried. None was seriously injured.

747 Lands at Tokyo

TOKYO, March 11 (AP).—A Boeing 747 service between Japan and the United States.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	4	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	11	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	Cloudy
BOMBAY	29	Overcast
BRAZILIA	4	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	Overcast
CAIRO	14	Overcast
CARACAS	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	Cloudy
DALLAS	13	Overcast
DENVER	17	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	Cloudy
HANOI	6	Partly cloudy
HONG KONG	21	Partly cloudy
LOS ANGELES	6	Cloudy
LONDON	6	Cloudy
MADRID	8	Cloudy
MILAN	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	Overcast
OSLO	2	Overcast
PARIS	2	Overcast
PRAGUE	2	Overcast
RIO DE JANEIRO	23	Cloudy
ROME	10	Cloudy
SOFIA	3	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	Overcast
TEL AVIV	14	Overcast
TOKYO	28	Very cloudy
VIENNA	8	Overcast
WASHINGTON	2	Very cloudy
ZURICH	2	Very cloudy

(U.S. temperatures in Fahrenheit; others in Celsius)

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Marine Wildlife Smothering Under Oil Slicks Off 4 States

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Federal waters off four states have become death traps for marine wildlife because of oil pollution.

World Action Urged to Bar Oil Pollutions

Robert H. Estabrook
NATIONS, March 11 (AP)—Sweden urged yesterday international action to be taken to prevent oil pollution of the oceans and to control the environmental poisons such as pesticides.

Secretary-General U. Thant, speaking yesterday's session, urged that the opening session of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972. He spoke of the opening session of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972. He spoke of the opening session of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972.

Thant also urged long-term measures for conservation of natural resources such as water, minerals and energy "which will increase prodigiously in the decades ahead."

As sponsor of the 1972 conference, Sweden has often spoken of environmental problems, but yesterday was the first time anyone here has publicly advocated specific international prohibitions on discharge and leakage of oil.

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PROTEST AT COLLEGE—Three persons who refused to disperse on police orders are seized by San Francisco policemen, near San Francisco State College, after attempts by anti-war groups to stop military recruiters from operating on campus. The recruiters, two from each service, remained there under police protection.

Manson Accuser Repudiates Her Story, Fires Attorney

By Ron Einstoss and Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, March 11—Susan Atkins has fired her attorney and repudiated the story primarily responsible for the indictment of Charles Manson and five others for the Tate-La Bianca murders, it was learned yesterday.

Miss Atkins now claims she fabricated her testimony before the county grand jury about Manson's masterminding the slayings, according to attorney Dave Shinn.

Mr. Shinn, a confidant of Manson since his arrest in the killings, plans to take over formally today as the young woman's lawyer.

Mr. Shinn said that Miss Atkins not only has characterized her grand jury testimony in December as lies, but that she will refuse to testify before a trial jury.

Her grand jury testimony cannot be used as evidence by the prosecution at a joint trial. It could be used to impeach her, however, if she were tried alone.

But prosecutors still can avail themselves of a similar story she told a cell-mate, turned informer, a tale she related prior to her appearance before the grand jury.

Mr. Caballero, who was present during Miss Atkins' jail meeting with Manson late last week, noted at the time that he and Manson disagreed sharply over defense strategy.

He said she now wants Mr. Shinn to represent her because of differences that have arisen between Mr. Caballero and Miss Atkins since her hour-long conference with Manson.

Mr. Caballero would not elaborate. Her decision to shed Mr. Caballero clearly represents a change in a series of tactics for Manson in his effort to dictate who should and who should not represent the other accused members of his family.

Veteran criminal lawyer Charles Hollopeter, appointed Friday over Manson's objection to defend the hippie cult leader, said he approves of Miss Atkins' decision.

He said she now wants Mr. Shinn to represent her because of differences that have arisen between Mr. Caballero and Miss Atkins since her hour-long conference with Manson.

S. C. School Opens Under Heavy Guard

LAMAR, S.C., March 11 (UPI)—More than 150 Negroes entered the Lamar school under heavy protection today as the school opened for the second day after being closed for a week because of violence.

The Negroes arrived on eight school buses as national guardsmen and highway patrolmen stood guard around the campus. White students also trickled into the school, but no count was available.

Only a handful of whites showed up for classes yesterday but there were more today.

Today's attendance was still far below the normal 900 students. Officials said that many parents evidently were keeping their children at home for fear of more violence.

About 20 whites gathered outside a store half a mile from the campus. But they made no effort to approach the school.

One Arrest Made
National guardsmen and highway patrolmen had to turn back two groups of angry whites yesterday when they tried to reach the campus. One man was arrested for carrying a club.

The Lamar school was reopened yesterday for the first time since a mob overturned two school buses carrying Negro children last week. Shortly after the students entered the school, 33 whites began a protest march a quarter of a mile away. They walked up and down a sidewalk, glaring angrily at a line of state troopers.

An official read the group a federal court order against interference with the combined elementary and high school. The marchers remained silent and then withdrew.

Mr. Jeryl Best, whose husband is charged with rioting in last week's violence, led the march. She told newsmen: "We are just taking our exercise. Just walking."

UMW President Calls Charges 'Outrageous'
WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—W.A. Boyle, president of the United Automobile Workers, called Monday that he and his union had been the victims of "outrageous and incoherent charges" by the government and "reckless journalism."

The 65-year-old union leader, whose administration is the target of several investigations and lawsuits, filed a two-hour news conference at the Washington National Press Club with angry denials that any of the allegations against him were true.

A few minutes after he began reading a 14-page prepared statement, he raised his right hand and declared: "I hereby solemnly swear to Almighty God to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I have been vilified by the news media to the extent that television networks have permitted individuals to accuse me of being involved in murder." This was a reference to the slaying two months ago of his union opponent, Joseph Yablonski.

Shriver Friends Call Nixon Cool in Reply to Resignation

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—Comments of Ambassador Sargent Shriver contend that President Nixon didn't go much beyond the minimum requirements of courtesy in accepting the resignation of President Kennedy's brother-in-law.

Political associates of the ambassador, a Democrat, say that partisan politics of a Republican administration had something to do with it.

Mr. Nixon's letter accepting Mr. Shriver's resignation was brief and courteous, it was in contrast to the effusive praise Mr. Nixon heaped on Mr. Shriver when the President paid a state visit to France a year ago.

Last year Mr. Nixon said Mr. Shriver played a major role in promoting a Franco-American reconciliation. For nearly a decade before relations between the two countries had been cool and frequently bitter.

In a Feb. 27 letter to Mr. Shriver, Mr. Nixon said, "When you depart Paris, it should be with the satisfaction of knowing that during your tenure our relations with France have continued to improve."

A Different Tone
"If Shriver had been a Republican, the tone of the President's letter would have been entirely different," a Shriver associate said.

The ambassador is expected to run for governor of Maryland this year—though he hasn't formally announced it—and some Republicans consider he could be grooming himself to challenge Mr. Nixon for the presidency in 1972.

Mr. Shriver sent his letter of resignation to the White House last Jan. 27. Mr. Nixon accepted it a month later. The correspondence was made available here today after the White House declined to publish it.

Mr. Shriver told Mr. Nixon he felt "the time is appropriate for a change."

He said he had accomplished the goals he had set for himself in Paris—"the beginnings at least of peace in Vietnam and the reawakening of friendship between the U.S. and France."

"And," he added, "the needs of our own country, with which I was so absorbed before we went to France, now impinge more and more on my conscience."

Mr. Shriver served as head of the Peace Corps under the late President Kennedy and subsequently directed President Lyndon B. Johnson's anti-poverty program before coming to France in May, 1968.

Kept On
Appointed ambassador by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Shriver was kept on in Paris after the change of administration.

"I wish to express my deep appreciation for the unusual and Athens Denies Theodorakis May Be Released Soon
ATHENS, March 11 (AP)—The Greek government today denied imaginary reports that jailed composer Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for the film "Z," would be released in the near future.

The International Herald Tribune quoted New York lawyer, William L. Taub, as saying in Paris that Deputy Premier and Interior Minister Stylianos Pattakos had personally assured him of Mr. Theodorakis' imminent release, without fixing any date.

Mr. Taub, who has a financial interest in the U.S. distribution of the motion picture "Z," said he met Mr. Pattakos recently here and asked him to have Mr. Theodorakis freed in time for the Academy Awards presentation April 7 for which "Z" has been nominated.

Reports of Mr. Theodorakis' possible release caused a sensation when published by a number of Athens newspapers today.

A brief statement from the Press and Information Ministry said the reports were "imaginary," as was Mr. Taub's meeting with Pattakos.

Efforts to reach Mr. Taub for comment were unavailing.

Reagan Will Seek A Second Term
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan, 59, announced his candidacy for a second four-year term yesterday, telling the state's 20 million residents that "together, we can give new luster to the magic of California."

Gov. Reagan said: "There is no limit to the heights we can reach" if the original American spirit of the 1970s can be recaptured.

Democrat Jesse Unruh, Gov. Reagan's likely opponent in the general election, said earlier yesterday referring to the governor: "To continue the aura of the amateur in politics is the height of hypocrisy."

Chicago Protester Fined
CHICAGO, March 11 (UPI)—Richard Kjarval, 32, the only person arrested during a demonstration against French President Georges Pompidou in Chicago March 1, was fined \$25 today. Mr. Kjarval was arrested for spraying a policeman with a chemical.

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U.S. Acts to Curb Use of DDT, TDE By Tobacco Men

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department yesterday announced that it will refuse to grant price supports for any 1970-crop tobacco treated with the pesticides DDT and TDE.

The first such action was ordered because officials feared a decline in exports if farmers continue to use the two chemicals.

Growers were urged to shift to other pest-control chemicals.

2 More Memos of Moynihan Surface—May Stir New Row

(Continued from Page 1)

cation of the first memo that he felt some liberals in the bureaucracy had cleared the information.

Mr. Moynihan, 42, has been regarded by many civil rights leaders of both races as a renegade liberal ever since his 1965 report attributing most of the Negro's social and economic problems to the disintegration of family life after desertion by fathers.

But Mr. Moynihan denies any lapse in faith. He is, he says, a realist and a pragmatist. In his memo of Jan. 3, 1969, he wrote Mr. Nixon:

"It would seem most important to de-escalate the rhetoric of crisis about the internal state of the society in general, and in particular about those problems—e.g., crime, the ghetto, the Negro's low educational achievement—which government has relatively little power to influence in the present state of knowledge and available resources. This does not mean reducing efforts. Not at all. But it does mean trying to create some equivalence between what government can do about certain problems and how much attention it draws to them."

Mr. Moynihan points to the administration's welfare reform program (a basic income of \$1,600 a year for a family of four) and the 30 percent increase (up to \$3.2 billion) in the 1971 budget for job training as evidence that he has effectively followed his own prescription.

Mr. Moynihan also freely concedes that he believes in the continuity of social institutions and that he is deeply worried about the virulence of the attacks on those institutions because they are so fragile. He believes that the liberals, instead of defending those institutions against unreasoned attack, are contributing to the disorganization of society.

Thus, in his memo of Jan. 3, 1969, he quotes approvingly Professor Weaver's statement that "the viability of liberal thought rested on the ability of the country which adopted

with the war in Vietnam (and) to avoid the ugly physical harassment and savage personal attacks that brought President Johnson's administration to an end."

He said "Vietnam has been a domestic disaster," though it was "begun with the very highest of motives" by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations in "pursuit of the postwar American policy of opposing Communist expansion and simultaneously encouraging political democracy and economic development in the nations on the Communist perimeter."

It has become "a disastrous mistake because we have lost it," Mr. Moynihan wrote, adding that "this more than any single thing erodes the authority of a government, however stable, just well intentioned or whatever."

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He urged Mr. Nixon not to "become personally identified



Daniel P. Moynihan

it to be largely self-regulating, self-maintaining and self-improving" through the more or less autonomous operations of private subsystems of authority.

Now, he says, liberal rhetoric has become "increasingly hostile" to these subsystems, with the result that the liberal society seems not to know what makes it work.

In his Jan. 3, 1969, memo Mr. Moynihan wrote that "the sense of institutions being legitimate—especially the institutions of government—is the glue that holds societies together." Therefore, he admonished Mr. Nixon that his pre-eminent task was to restore the authority of those institutions "to preserve the processes for effecting changes in them."

This memo is also interesting because it discloses that a year before his memo on the status of Negroes, Mr. Moynihan was seeking to persuade the President that the violence in the Negro community, and white reaction to it, "has nothing to do with race," but was to be explained as a "class" issue.

Many observers, however, including those who regard themselves as realists, dispute this, believing that there is a streak of racism in the country.

Warning on Impact of Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, March 11—Daniel P. Moynihan told President Nixon before his inauguration that "we have lost" the Vietnam war. It was disclosed in one of the memorandums that came to light over the weekend.

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He urged Mr. Nixon not to "become personally identified

with the war in Vietnam (and) to avoid the ugly physical harassment and savage personal attacks that brought President Johnson's administration to an end."

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2 Jets Hijacked In Americas and Ordered to Cuba

ATLANTA, March 11 (UPI)—A hijacked jetliner with a gunman in the cockpit made a tense 25-minute refueling stop here today, then took off for Cuba while swarms of police and FBI men watched.

The plane, carrying 99 passengers and a seven-man crew, landed on a remote strip of runway far from the main terminal for the refueling.

The Boeing-727 of United Air Lines sped across the access runway to a takeoff position, then roared down the runway and into the sky, it was heard in Havana.

Columbian Jet Hijacked
BOGOTA, Colombia, March 11 (UPI)—A Colombian Avianca jetliner was hijacked in flight today with 70 persons aboard and ordered to proceed to Cuba.

The Boeing-727 landed at Barranquilla for fuel and took off for Cuba, but minutes later, it returned to Barranquilla because of technical problems.

The hijackers said they would blow up the aircraft unless officials "collaborated" in meeting their demands.

Weather Delays Attempt to Cap Offshore Gusher

OFF THE LOUISIANA COAST, March 11 (AP)—High winds and pounding waves moved across the Gulf of Mexico today and all but stopped repair crews trying to cap a gushing offshore oil well under control.

The big Chevron Oil Co. M platform, which had burned for more than a month before the blaze was snuffed out yesterday, is shooting oil at the rate of 1,000 gallons an hour and threatens rich oyster beds and waterfowl.

Winds of 14 knots—the Weather Bureau said they would rise to 40 to 50-knot gusts—prevented work crews from trying to cap the wells. One boat sank in the gulf and another was disabled by waves eight to ten feet in the line of thunderstorms off the Louisiana coast.

A spokesman for Chevron said anti-pollution measures continued through the night and that company officials "figure that between 85 to 90 percent of the oil" is being skimmed from the gulf's surface.

Belgrade Holds German as Spy
BELGRADE, March 11 (UPI)—West German freelance journalist Hans-Peter Rullmann was arrested yesterday by the Yugoslav security service and charged with espionage, Belgrade news media said today.

Mr. Rullmann, 36, has been in Yugoslavia since 1965 as a correspondent for the West German news magazine Der Spiegel and a number of other West German, Austrian and Swiss newspapers and radio stations.

Also arrested were two Yugoslavs, Elimi Tadi, correspondent of the Rindija newspaper—an Albanian language daily—of the South Yugoslav town of Pristina, and Jovan Trkulja, an "employee of a military institution."

TWA to Set Aside Areas for Nonsmokers
NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines has announced plans to establish no-smoking sections in all its jet airliners. It is the first airline to do so.

TWA said that beginning Friday it will assign one of the two first-class cabins, and one of the three economy-class sections aboard its 343-passenger Boeing-747s for nonsmokers. On smaller jets, like the 140-passenger Boeing-707, it will set aside rows of seats for nonsmokers in first-class and economy-class sections beginning in June.

U.S. Aids Mexico In Curbing Drugs

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—Mexico will receive from the United States \$1 million worth of planes, helicopters and other equipment and technical assistance to intensify its efforts at curbing the flow of marijuana and other drugs across the U.S. border, Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst has announced.

The U.S. announcement came as Mexican and American officials started three days of talks here on the drug problem, which caused a brief international crisis last fall when the imposition of "Operation Intercept" anti-smuggling controls brought border crossings to a standstill.

Mexican protests led to the scrapping of "Intercept" in October, although strict border inspections still are being used on a spot-check basis. Mr. Kleindienst's announcement, an official said, showed that "Intercept" had worked. "It was a lever to get this agreement," he said.

Sweden Rations Electric Power

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (UPI)—The Riksdag (parliament) today passed a bill that will literally leave much of Sweden in the dark for two weeks. The bill imposes rationing of electric power to offset a shortage of one billion kilowatt hours.

Neon signs will be shut off, shop windows will be blacked out and street lights will be dimmed at 7 a.m. tomorrow. In private homes porch lights will be switched off and electric heating of garages will be cut out. Industry will be badly hit.

The shortage was caused by the dry summer last year and the cold winter this year, which hampered production at Sweden's hydroelectric power plants.

Courthouse Is Bombed

(Continued from Page 1)

bomb had been planted in the automobile.

William M. Kunstler, Mr. Brown's attorney, obtained a postponement of further proceedings to next Monday after telling the court yesterday the car blast "can't help but affect the trial."

The trial was sent to Bel Air, 70 miles from Cambridge, after authorities expressed fear of new disturbances if it took place in Cambridge, where two blocks of buildings were burned in the 1967 disorder.

In Cambridge, state's attorney William B. Yates, the trial prosecutor, said today of the courthouse explosion that it was "odd and peculiar that there's two of them," but that it was "too early to speculate on their connection."

Mr. Kunstler declined to say whether he had been in contact with Mr. Brown. He said he telephoned his client's wife in New York yesterday to warn her husband to "keep out of Bel Air."

Clarence Davis, one of Mr. Brown's associates who examined the car in Bel Air with Mr. Kunstler, said the police theory was formulated "before the investigation was completed."

Mr. Davis argued that the bomb could have been under the front seat of the car in which Mr. Featherstone and his companion were riding.

State police said the wreckage of the car would be examined in Washington at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's laboratory. Police said in Bel Air that parts of a hand saw had been found and would be examined by the FBI.

A source close to the investigation who declined to be identified released a typewritten note he said was found on Mr. Featherstone's body. The note, containing some misspellings, said:

To America
"I'm playing head-up mudder. And I'm playing for keeps cause when the deal goes down I'm gon be standing in your chest screaming like Tarzan, and the looser pays the out. Dynamite is my response to your justice. Guns and bullets are my answers to your killers and oppressors and victory is my sermon in your death. For my people I'll chase you into the pit of hell with both barrels smoking and may the best man win and God bless the loser."
"Power than peace."
The author of the note and its origin were not known, the source said.

Hawaii Removes Limits on Abortion

HONOLULU, March 11 (UPI)—Hawaii today became the first state in the United States to legalize unrestricted abortion.

A new law permits doctors to perform abortions in hospitals as part of their regular medical practices. Spearheaded through the legislature by Sen. Vincent H. Yano, the law went into effect without the signature of Gov. John A. Burns, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, which opposes abortion.

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Right Decision on Rhodesia

The United States has taken the honorable course in deciding to close its consulate in Rhodesia. It was not an easy decision to make—for reasons that have nothing to do with the arguments of American racists or the price of chrome that now must be imported from Soviet Russia.

In general, Washington recognizes de facto governments and maintains diplomatic representation wherever possible. Departures from this policy on political or moral grounds have rarely brought positive results. There is no use pretending that virtual diplomatic isolation will appreciably hasten the end of white minority rule in Rhodesia.

The mandatory sanctions invoked long ago by the United Nations Security Council probably hurt Rhodesian blacks and neighboring Zambia more than they weakened Premier Smith's regime. However, as in the matter of the consulate, the United States had no decent alternative; in both cases it supported the least unpalatable among available policies. If the United States had stood alone in the Security Council and

vetoed sanctions, it would have told the world there was no long-run threat to peace and security in Africa in the attempt of 225,000 whites to perpetuate and even extend their domination over 4.5 million blacks. This position is not tenable.

Had Washington maintained its consulate in Salisbury it would have invited the suspicion that it was trying a double game in Africa and undercutting the UN after voting for sanctions. Indeed, the administration should have followed Britain's lead and severed ties last July after the white rulers of Rhodesia had adopted a constitution designed to expand racial discrimination and further entrench minority rule.

Secretary of State Rogers obviously was deeply impressed during his recent trip to Africa by the strong feelings of African leaders on this issue and the necessity for action to remove their doubts about the American position. He has accompanied the decision to close the consulate with a statement emphatically recommending this country to the cause of majority rule in Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Justice in Search of a Case

It is rare for a chief justice to go around soliciting cases, but that's what Warren E. Burger did in a short opinion Monday. After complaining a little that the Supreme Court is shorthanded these days and after challenging some of the nonsense that has been spread about its school desegregation decisions, he went on to urge that somebody present a good case so that the justices can resolve some of the questions about desegregation they have never answered. We don't know how the rest of the chief justice's colleagues on the court feel about this but there are some questions to which an answer now would be helpful.

Generally speaking, the Supreme Court has left almost all of the problems about school desegregation in the hands of the lower courts since that day in 1954 when it directed that desegregation proceed with all deliberate speed. Once in a while, it has taken a school case when a particular and usually a rather narrow issue presented itself. But its policy of leaving the implementation of desegregation to the trial courts and the courts of appeal has resulted in some conflicting decisions on such questions as racial balance, busing and the drawing of school zones.

Many of these conflicts grow out of two threads that appear in the court's original school desegregation decision and have been developed into full-blown theories. One is that the court meant only to bar racial classification in the schools; that is, that a school district must be neutral on racial assignments once it has overcome fully the discrimination its earlier bias had created. The other is that the court intended to require that each public school must have substantial numbers of children of all races where those children exist; that is, that the inequality of separate education requires the states to take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate it.

The arguments about racial balance and

the reassignment of students to achieve it grow directly out of the conflict between these two theories. And it is one which the court could clarify now if it would. The other two popular arguments these days, about unitary school systems and busing to achieve them, are somewhat but not directly related. The chief justice pointed out something which both the friends and foes of the court seem to be ignoring when he said it had defined what a unitary system is when it ordered an end to dual systems. The court said a unitary system was one "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color." The meaning of this, however, is somewhat colored by which of the two arguments outlined above you accept. It can be read to mean that every school in a unitary system must be integrated or that no child can be barred because of race from the school he would normally attend if his race were different. The busing question in this context is quite different, with all deference to Sen. Stennis's feeling that it isn't, since in almost every situation a unitary system of either kind results in less busing of students in the South than a dual system did.

Thus, while we still think it is a little peculiar for the chief justice to solicit cases to raise these questions and publicly urge his brothers to hear them, we agree with his conclusion that they ought to be answered. And we sympathize with his complaint about the vacant seat on the court which led him not to argue that they ought to be decided this spring. Not since the Civil War has a seat on the court remained vacant as long as has the one resigned by Justice Fortas last May. The resulting burden on the other justices has been tremendous. The fault for permitting this to happen, however, rests with the man who appointed the chief justice, since it is the quality of the men President Nixon has attempted to put there that has delayed their confirmation.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

U.S. Consular Pullout

It may flatter the British government that the American consul in Salisbury is being withdrawn, "because a Rhodesian president is substituted for the British crown."

This withdrawal does not alter the fact that Britain has no real sovereignty over Rhodesia and that the allegiance once owed by that state to Britain has, by successive actions on both sides, been whittled away.

The disturbing aspects of the American decision are that a good case existed for leaving a consul in Salisbury, and that it was less the influence of Whitehall than that of African states that tipped the scales.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain's approach to the Russians to restart talks on Laos is an ambitious initiative. If there are talks, they must eventually be about Vietnam as well as Laos—and no solution for Vietnam can be in sight until the Russians support it. Since the stakes are so high, the prospects for early success are small. Yet the idea is worth pursuing. Now that the Americans have begun to come out into the open, Hanoi's objectives need to be laid bare as well. And

since a return to neutrality is the only viable solution for Laos, the 1962 agreement, which provided for that, needs to be kept alive. Ultimately, the best hope for Laos and for security in Southeast Asia is that the Chinese, the Russians and the Americans should all discover the limits of their influence. For that there will have to be buffer states and Laos must eventually be restored to that role.

—From the Guardian (London).

Laotian Conflict

There is every reason to believe that President Nixon has already resigned himself to facing a serious deterioration of the military situation in Laos in the coming weeks and months. He will cope with it, but with means of his choice; with bombs and not with American bayonets. It should be remembered that Mr. Nixon never questioned the correctness of U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam. He merely believes that his predecessor in the White House committed the tactical error of bogging down GIs in rice paddies. He makes it a point of not committing such an error in the jungle of the Plain des Jarres. But he is not ready, for all that, to surrender Laos to the North Vietnamese without firing a shot.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1895

PARIS—The movement of universal suffrage is like a drop of oil spreading over the map of Europe, and only stops when it comes to an impassable wall at the frontier of the Russian Empire, which is and remains inaccessible to all ideas of constitutional government. After Belgium, where the movement has succeeded in overcoming official resistance, has come the turn of Austria, which will perhaps be forced to cross the Rubicon also, unless the ministry has the wisdom to make some concession to public opinion before it is too late.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1890

PARIS—What is believed to be a definite step toward the solution of the Russian problem will be taken tomorrow morning, when the Council of the League of Nations will meet at the French Foreign Office and appoint the Inter-Allied Commission which is to proceed into Russia to study the effects of Sovietism. On the report of this commission the future attitude of the Allies toward recognition of the Soviet government will depend. Eight nations will be represented at the session, but the United States will not have a delegate.



Art of Backing Into the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Watching the Nixon administration in action these days is a little like watching a good defensive football team. Nixon isn't very exciting, but he keeps the opposition off balance and he has mastered the art of the tactical retreat.

Two actions, in recent days, illustrate the point. When Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy was charged with approving a ruling that would have meant a million-dollar bonus for a shipping company formerly headed by a White House aide, the President didn't wait more than a few hours before seeing that the ruling was suspended.

He waited longer before acting to spike the criticism that he was fighting a concealed war in Laos, but he did come out with two statements giving the precise number of men fighting there and defining the extent and the limits of their military activities.

These protective moves to correct wrong decisions or dangerous situations don't always satisfy his critics—as they have not in either of the above cases—but they limit the damage and keep the infection from spreading.

THE LONG BOMB

This, in fact, is almost becoming the trademark of this administration. Occasionally, it will grab the ball and throw the long bomb, as in its imaginative forward move on the welfare front, but usually it is on the defensive, backing into the future, watching its flanks and staying off disaster.

Nixon is not like Lyndon John-

son, who tended to get stubborn when he was challenged, and gave up nothing until he had to give up everything, including the White House. Nixon avoids sharp confrontations when he is vulnerable and retreats to more tenable ground, where he proclaims he has just made a spectacular advance.

This is what he did, under pressure, when he began pulling out of Vietnam, cutting the defense budget, limiting the anti-ballistic missile program, reducing U.S. commitments overseas, cutting the liberal majority off the Supreme Court, and lowering his voice.

Edging Right

It is a policy of nibble and slide. He is a master at identifying and exploiting the popular grievances and conservative tendencies of the day, and he is edging the country to the right, but he seldom launches or leaps enough to startle the people.

Most everything is a little less war, a little slower inflation, a little less employment, a little less integration, all presented with elaborate sincerity as a great deal of progress.

For admirers of the political art, who are numerous in the capital of the United States, this is game-playing of a very high order. His timing and his moves are so professional that he not only gets credit for generally and compromise, but almost for inventing the idea of peace in Vietnam, friendship with the Russians, and clean water, clean air and clean living at home.

If it works, Nixon will be re-

ognized as one of the most skillful politicians of the age. He is engaged in two extremely important and delicate operations: to cut America's losses in Vietnam and its commitments elsewhere in the world without stumbling into a policy of isolation; and to fight the inflation at home without stumbling into another economic depression.

Divided Party

To control these two critical movements abroad and at home, with an opposition Congress, a divided Republican party, a militant minority of students and blacks on the left, and a disgruntled minority of radicals on the right will take all the skill he has and can muster.

What he has done so far is to avoid the worst of the boobytraps by adept footwork. His defensive tactics have kept him on his feet, which is quite an achievement, but the main things are not that he has cut back a little in Vietnam, and slowed down the rate of inflation a little at home, and disarmed some of the radicals in Laos, and rescued President Pompidou at the Waldorf, but that he is still trapped in Vietnam and Laos; caught with both rising inflation and unemployment, and facing a mounting crisis with the spread of Soviet power in the Middle East.

Everybody is saying that Nixon is doing better than they expected, which proves the success of past failures, but tactical retreats have their limitations. At some point he is going to have to take the ball and act like Johnny Ultras.

A Filibuster Against Carswell?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—The anti-Carswell forces in the Senate are so far from having enough votes to prevent his appointment to the Supreme Court that some of them now are tempted to filibuster. Their reasoning is that they might be able to muster 34 votes to prevent closure, if not 51 to defeat confirmation, and thus keep the nomination from coming to a vote.

Just over a year ago, this is precisely what happened to the nomination of Abe Fortas to be chief justice. The successful filibuster against him might appear to have been vindicated by the later disclosure of activities that led him to resign from the court. But if the Fortas filibuster was wrong in principle, then it remained wrong despite subsequent disclosures, and in that case it would be just as wrong to use that means to thwart the Carswell nomination.

Counting on Nixon

Hence, some senators who felt strongly at the time that it was improper to use the filibuster against Mr. Fortas are now wrestling with themselves over the question of using it against Judge Carswell. This is a little more than the usual matter of principle vs. expedience; since the Carswell nomination may affect not just the judicial course but the public standing of the Supreme Court, for those who believe deeply in the court's high place in the American system, it is more nearly one principle against another. But even the politics of the question is not clear.

That is politics. The question of principle, for some, is that if unlimited debate in the Senate has any justification, it is in preventing an impatient and unwieldy majority from rushing into ill-considered action it may not fully understand or of which it may not grasp the full consequences; and even in such cases, only on the most important issues can a minority's frustration of the majority—say nothing of

the President's appointive powers—be justified. No more than in the Fortas filibuster, therefore, does the case of Judge Carswell seem to justify resort to unlimited debate on such grounds.

Guide to a Dilemma

To others, the question of principle is that if, as they contend, unlimited debate is not justified under any circumstances and ought to be abolished from Senate procedures, then how can they resort to it in the Carswell case, to serve their own political beliefs?

One guide to such a dilemma may lie in consideration of the basic issue against Judge Carswell. It is not really his insensitivity to the race question; some Southern nominees of similar views could be confirmed easily. Basically, the case against Mr. Nixon's nominee is that he is totally without distinction, without any apparent quality of mind or breadth of experience that would make him an appropriate or useful member of the highest court. Nothing in the Carswell record, moreover, suggests the capacity to rise above his past performance.

Perhaps that justifies a philosophy that one should use any old stick to kill a snake. But what if really demands is not a filibuster by a small group of determined and concerned men but that all senators, Southern and conservative in particular, who value a government of check and balance should rise to the issue and rebuke an executive who asks the legislative branch to consent to the demeaning of the judiciary.

A Rights Movement In East Africa

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI—Independent black rights movement appears to be taking shape here in Kenya and neighboring Uganda.

Frustrations, impotence and dwindling funds are pushing many of East Africa's Asians into acts of civil disobedience as they are squeezed out of jobs and homes.

The target of their bitterness is not the African government's cutting off their livelihoods, but Britain—which gave the Asians British citizenship six years ago and now discourages them from using it.

"The situation of some of our younger people is getting desperate," said a middle-aged physician who is a respected member of Nairobi's Indian community.

"They can't work, can't leave the country, and are running out of money. The number grows every day, and when it gets big enough, they will be in the streets."

The new militancy of East Africa's Asian minority is reflected in these recent events:

• A sit-in and partial hunger strike at the British Embassy by eight Asians is now in its sixth week in Uganda's capital, Kampala.

• More than 65 Asians left East Africa last month, knowing they would never be readmitted, and tried to crash through Britain's immigration laws. Twenty-four are in prison in Britain; six have been admitted and the rest are floating around Europe's shores.

• The worldwide publicity given to the odyssey of Miss Banjan Vaid, 32-year-old Indian girl from Kenya who was bounced from airport to airport for two weeks before Britain admitted her, has convinced Asian leaders here that even action can be taken against Britain through peaceful protest.

Britain's Labor government, faced with elections in which race and immigration will be major issues, has been pressuring Kenya and Uganda to let the Asians stay in Africa.

Dependent on Aid

The pressure has worked so far because Kenya and Uganda depend heavily on British aid. But there are signs that both governments are losing patience.

The newspaper of Uganda's ruling party said recently that Britain was in effect "renting Uganda" to keep its Asians in. The same day, a junior member of Kenya's cabinet accused Britain of trying to blackmail Kenya over the Asians and said his government might soon deport thousands of them to show Britain how serious the problem is.

If Kenya or Uganda departs the Asians, Britain is honor-bound to admit them.

Until then, they are stuck. An estimated 1,500 Asians in East Africa are living off relatives or charity while waiting for the British to accept them.

The story of how the Asians, who are East Africa's middle class, are trapped in this position is a compelling human and emotional tale.

The "Asians" are, in fact, almost all persons whose ancestors came here from India. Together with a smaller group of Pakistanis and others from the Asian subcontinent, they have always been referred to collectively as Asians.

Their roots go back to the time, centuries ago, when Indian traders from the Kutch, and Sind regions

plied the Arabian Sea and sailed to Africa.

The British brought 30,000 indentured laborers from their Indian colony to build a railroad linking Kenya and Uganda at the end of the 19th century.

Indian traders, soldiers and others eager to get away from their overcrowded homeland followed, pushing into the remote interior, which they helped to open up.

Industrious, thrifty and better educated than the African tribesmen with whom they dealt, the Asians quickly controlled the petty and medium-scale commerce of East Africa that they still retain.

Placed above the African in the colonial order, the Asians were segregated into certain sections of towns and barred from settling on the rich ranchlands that had been taken by the white colonialists.

Even now, they still live apart from the whites and the Africans, and from each other.

Perhaps 60 to 70 percent of the estimated 350,000 Asians of East Africa are Hindus, who provide most of the area's shopkeepers and traders.

Africans have been suspicious of Asians because of the exclusive nature of their religion. The white man came to evangelize and spread Christianity. But Hinduism, an introspective religion, has not been shared with Africans. Many Asians admit that race relations here are bad.

Experts estimate that Kenya has about 150,000 Asians and Tanzania and Uganda have up to 100,000 each.

But the extent of the Asians' control of the economy of these countries has probably been exaggerated. The industries, major banks and the big farms were, and in many cases still are, in the hands of white men.

The positions of the whites, whose capital is still needed by developing countries, seems secure for the time being. The Asians are much more vulnerable. It is their jobs and their shops that the Africans are demanding and getting; they have become more educated and skilled.

This, for the moment, is what Africanization is about.

Kenya and Uganda have begun to restrict trading licenses and jobs to their own citizens. This is the crux of the problem and the developing civil rights movement. Most of the Asians in these two countries are British citizens, not Kenyan or Ugandan.

Most of the estimated 120,000 Asians who had a right to British citizenship stayed in Kenya after independence in 1963, with their British passports as an escape hatch if anything went wrong. But the hatch was slammed shut at about the time things began to go wrong.

In 1968, faced with what it perceived as growing racial tensions between colored immigrants and British white population, Parliament passed an immigration act that took away the Asians' absolute right to enter Britain.

New laws have to apply for permission, and entry permits are rationed at 1,500 a year for heads of families, meaning about 6,000 persons a year.

The British assert that this is not withholding on their offer of citizenship, but merely a way of making the Asians "form an orderly queue." Everyone in the line will get in eventually, the British say.

Time is in short supply to the Asians.

Letters

Artistic Freedom

With reference to Hilton Kramer's article "The Case Against Artistic Freedom" (Tribune, Mar. 7-8, 1970, Page 6): I can, as an American artist, only deplore the decision of the N. Y. State Court of Appeals to uphold the conviction of art dealer Stephen Radich for exhibiting the work—good or bad artistically, political content or otherwise, of Marc Morrell.

When a society uses the "likelihood of incitement to disorder" as an excuse to suppress creative activity with which it does not sympathize, then the shadow of Nazi Germany's suppression of its artists looms menacingly upon our own horizon.

DONALD S. BUTHEIN,
Florence.

Protesting Protests

Regarding "The case against artistic freedom" in the March 7-8 Herald Tribune, if the so-called art by Morrell had been composed of some other material than the American flag, would it have caused any protest by those who would like to have the American flag treated with respect? We tend to forget that there can be no right to protest. If one-side protests, doesn't the other side also have the right to protest? I believe there is a third side emerging—the protest against protests. I am sick and tired of the "protesters" who are nothing more or less than nobody's seekers. I am protesting against their hollow indifference to the rights of those who are working at trying to make a better world—not just protesting.

CATHERINE BUEHLER,
Paris.



PERSISTENT MANTLE OF WINTER—While southern Germany was just beginning to see blue skies and sunshine, most of northern Germany continued to wear a pre-Christmas look, such as this 300-year-old, snow-covered town of Frendenberg, in Westphalia.

Rule by Army To Continue, Brazil Told

By Joseph Novitski

SAO PAULO, March 11 (AP)—President Emilio G. Medici announced yesterday that the military government with dictatorial powers in Brazil would last the remaining of the nation's political, economic and social life according to military plans is continued.

The president, a general who is the third army officer to govern Brazil since April, 1964, did not set any date for the end of military rule in a tough, clear policy speech delivered yesterday at the Superior War College here. Rather, he formally introduced Brazilians to what he called the "revolutionary state"—a constitutional order that preserves the appearance of an elected congress but reserves practically unlimited powers for the president to use at his discretion.

"The revolutionary state will last as long as it takes to implant the political, administrative, judicial, social and economic structures capable of raising all Brazilians to a minimum level of well-being," Gen. Medici said.

The speech marked the first time since the military took power in Brazil that a president has asserted that military control would be indefinite. Previous governments had promised a return to democracy and Gen. Medici himself made such a promise before his inauguration last October.

Promise Blurred

During a televised news conference 11 days ago, Gen. Medici blurred the earlier promise, recalling pointedly that he had said that he "hoped" to restore democracy. Then he added that it was too early to give up the unlimited presidential powers that mean the president can annul the results of elections or rule by decree, overriding Congress at any time.

However, today's speech before an audience of cabinet ministers and senior military officers appeared to mark a formal end to his earlier promise to try to reestablish a democracy by the end of his term in 1974.

A constitution guaranteeing individual freedoms and an apparently normal order of executive, legislative and judicial powers has existed in Brazil alongside unrestricted powers granted to the president in the name of the military since December, 1968. Gen. Medici, 64, a career officer, took office under this system, apparently reluctant at first to use his special powers.

Political observers here and in Brazil, the nation's capital, have noted a steady turn to the right in the president's actions and speeches since then. They attributed the change to the rising influence of his military advisers, who have in enforcement of law and order and political discipline for economic development.

Austrian TV Drops Lenin Film After Protests by Russians

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, March 11 (NYT)—Newspapers and officials here said today that the Soviet Union had requested Austrian television to cancel the scheduled showing of a West German film on Lenin.

The film, which features Lenin in an interview with a Western reporter, was dropped from the program of the state-controlled television system.

However, network spokesmen insisted that it had been canceled not because of Soviet intervention, but because the film had—somewhat belatedly—been found to be in bad taste and of poor quality.

The incident came amid reports that Moscow was bringing mounting pressure on Austria to limit anti-Communist criticism in its information media because such criticism violated the country's neutrality.

The forthcoming Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna, cited by the Soviet Union as a reason why Austrian newspapers and broadcasts must be particularly careful in what they say about Western Europe and Communist Russia generally.

U.S. Soviet delegates are due to meet here on April 16 to continue the nuclear arms control

'I Heard the Splutter of Bullets Going Phut,' Makarios Recalls

NICOSIA, March 11 (AP)—

attempt, security sources said today.

The men were not immediately named.

News of the new arrests came less than 24 hours after police released five of ten persons detained by court order Monday. Four others separately arrested were released earlier.

Today's arrests bring to nine the total of persons detained.

World-be assassins shot up the archbishop's helicopter as it was taking off from the palace.

Pilot Critically Wounded

His pilot, Zacharias Papadogiannis, managed to land the helicopter safely, though he was critically wounded.

"Then I heard an explosion and thought: When did they plant the bomb?"

The explosion was caused by a grenade tossed by the attackers at the palace guards.

Archbishop Makarios added: "The pilot then swerved and told me he would try to land. He saw an empty plot and went straight for it, at the same time avoiding overhead electric power lines. All the pilot told me was he was afraid the helicopter might crash or catch fire and explode."

"I felt anxious, but had no time to think, as it all took just a few seconds."

"As soon as we landed, I jumped out first as I didn't have my seat belt fastened. Then the pilot came out and took a few steps and collapsed on the ground."

"As I bent over him, I saw blood coming out of his clothes round his stomach."

Archbishop Makarios then told how he accompanied the wounded pilot to a hospital in a van that happened to be passing at the moment.

Continuing, the archbishop said: "People ask me why do you think they did not shoot me as I was walking towards the helicopter?"

"Well, if they had missed that would have been that. But by firing at the helicopter, they had the added possibility of hitting the pilot, thus causing a crash or setting the helicopter on fire or causing a mid-air explosion."

Copter Damaged

As it was, he added: "If the pilot had not spotted that small empty plot, we would have crashed. As he told me later in the hospital, shots damaged the helicopter, which was losing power so fast we had to come down immediately. The pilot showed great stamina and was very brave. We must all pray for his recovery."

"Well, there you are. So you see I am safe despite what some people would prefer," the archbishop concluded with a wry smile.

4 More Arrested

NICOSIA, March 11 (UPI)—Three policemen and a civilian have been arrested in Famagusta in connection with the assassination

Austria Sentences Two Poles For Hijacking Airliner in '69

VIENNA, March 11 (Reuters)—Two young Polish mechanics were jailed today and ordered expelled later on charges arising from the hijacking of a Polish airliner to Vienna last year.

Romuald Zoltuch, 18, was jailed for two years and Wieslaw Soymaniewicz, 20, for two years and three months. The court ordered their expulsion from Austria after they completed the sentences.

Poland sought extradition of the pair but no formal extradition treaty exists between the two countries. Legal sources said the expulsion order did not mean hijackers would be turned over to Polish authorities.

The pair pleaded guilty to coercion and restricting the freedom of others by seizing a two-engine Antonov aircraft with 16 passengers and a crew of four on November 20. There is no Austrian law covering hijacking.

The court said the pair carried crude homemade toy pistols and a fake time bomb to force the pilot to change course on an international flight from Wrocław to Warsaw.

Read About Hijacks

The two men testified that they decided to hijack an aircraft to the West after reading newspaper stories about the seizure of other planes.

They said they would not have received passports to leave the country legally because they were due to be drafted into the army.

Zoltuch said he had expected "a better way of life and better working conditions" in the West. His accomplice cited similar motives.

The accused had asked for political asylum after the hijacked plane landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

It was believed that Austrian authorities would probably postpone execution of the expulsion order until the hijackers were granted entry permits into a Western country.

Funeral for Student

MANILA, March 11 (AP)—About 1,000 students and workers walked in the funeral procession yesterday for a student who died of a skull fracture after police broke up an anti-American rally near the U.S. Embassy last week.

Enrique Santa Brigida, 21, was the seventh youth to die in rioting here this year.

Greek Court Trims 'Playmate' Jail Term

KOMOTINI, Greece, March 11 (AP)—Gloria Route, Playboy magazine's December Playmate, had her 18-month prison sentence for possession and importation of hashish reduced to ten months by an appeals court in this northeastern Greek town today.

Her companion, Corbin Parker, had his five-year jail term on the same charges reduced to three and one-half years.

The Chicago model, 21, sobbed uncontrollably as she asked for leniency from the three-member court. The six months already spent in jail count toward her sentence as well as that of Mr. Parker.

10 Strikers Hurt When Owner Of Mill in N. Italy Opens Fire

TORREBELVICINO, Italy, March 11 (UPI)—A textile mill owner, angered by efforts of strikers to persuade 15 of his women employees to join a walk-out, fired into a group of 40 men today with a shotgun.

Police said that ten strikers were injured, two of them seriously.

The mill owner, Giuseppe Chioccarelli, 54, and his son, Vincenzo, 25, were arrested. The nation's big three trade unions called a 24-hour general strike in the region to protest the shooting.

Police said that the mill owner fired at least eight shots into the massed strikers after calling upon them to leave his employees alone.

The incident was the most serious in a day when thousands of textile and electrical workers struck across the nation for more money and fewer working hours.

Police said that Mr. Chioccarelli shouting back.

The shooting came after about 40 strikers arrived in the town of 5,600 persons near the northern Italian city of Vicenza, headquarters for U.S. land forces in Southern Europe.

When the 15 women employed in the spinning and carding mill refused to join the strike, police said, the men began shouting. They said that the Chioccarellis began shouting back.

British Bill on Drug Control Seeks Broad New Powers

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 11 (NYT)—The government asked Parliament today for broad new powers to control the use of drugs.

A proposed comprehensive drug bill would, for the first time in Britain, distinguish between the possession of drugs and trafficking. Penalties would be reduced for the mere user but increased for the pusher.

The bill would give the home secretary flexible powers to add new substances to the list of prohibited drugs. This provision is designed to meet what is considered the tendency of users to try new drugs as supplies of old ones drop.

The home secretary would also be given the authority to prohibit doctors from prescribing drugs if they have been prescribing "irresponsibly." Over-prescribing doctors would also be liable to the same criminal penalties as traffickers.

The decision to move now for a broad drug bill has both political and social significance.

James Callaghan, the Home Secretary, is generally regarded as a symbol of toughness on law-enforcement questions. The Labor party is relying on this fact to counter Conservative charges that the government is soft on "law and order" and the drug bill will be one piece of evidence.

Socially, the bill marks a recognition that Britain is beginning to have a drug problem. It is tiny by American standards—only 2,782 addicts by official count in the whole country—but heroin use is increasing.

The police and the Home Office say that over-prescription by doctors is the main reason for the

recent growth of heroin addiction. They do not think smuggling of heroin is a major factor.

Under British law, doctors are allowed to prescribe heroin to registered addicts. But in recent years there have been prosecutions of doctors for prescribing so freely that their patients, apparently driven by a need to enlist other users, became sources of illegal supply themselves.

The proposed new law would let the home secretary act against doctors after a hearing of their case before a panel of three doctors, and possible appeal to a tribunal. The British Medical Association has indicated that it will not object to this system.

There would be three separate categories of drugs, ranked by what the Home Office thinks is their potential for human damage.

In class one would be opium, heroin, morphine and similar opiate narcotics—and, significantly, such hallucinatory drugs as LSD. Also included would be injectable amphetamines since authorities here feel injection of amphetamines is a dangerous phenomenon.

Class two covers marijuana and stimulant pills of the amphetamine type, such as drinamyl (purple hearts) and benzedrine. In this category also is codeine, in the weak form of tablets commonly used to relieve pain.

In the third class are what are termed "amphetamine-like" drugs, so-called pep pills that are considered less dangerous on present knowledge.

Trafficking in drugs of the first two classes would be subject to a maximum jail term of 14 years and an unlimited fine. The maximum now is ten years and a fine of \$2,400.

Japan Air Lines: First to fly the

Fastest way to Japan



via Moscow

On March 29, 1970*, Japan Air Lines becomes the first airline to fly the fastest, the most direct route between Europe and Japan—the Moscow Shortcut. The first flight leaves Paris on March 29 and cuts the flying time to Tokyo by 3½ hours. Service from London* starts a few weeks later.

This new service via Moscow and across Siberia to Tokyo makes JAL the first airline to fly 4 ways from Europe to Japan.

But whichever way you go, you're certain of one thing: a hostess to look after you who really cares about your comfort and well-being, wherever in the world you fly with Japan Air Lines.



JAPAN AIR LINES
official airline for EXPO'70

Paris to Tokyo flights will leave every Friday and Sunday at 1 p.m.

*Pending final government approval.

EEC Rebutts Criticism In U.S. of Its Policies

By Richard Norton-Taylor

RUSSELL, March 11 (WP).—The Executive Commission of the European Common Market today rebutted the severe criticism of its trading policies made earlier this week by U.S. officials.

French Trade Swings Back Into Balance

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 11.—France's long battle to erase the red ink in its trade ledger paid off last week, as reported by Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs Kenneth J. Deniau in Washington.

Mr. Deniau headed a top-level mission team to the United States last week to discuss mutual trade problems at a time of sadly deteriorating Common Market-U.S. relations.

Nixon Aide Sees No GATT Failure

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, said yesterday the recent agreement of the member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was not a "failure" even though it set no firm timetable for negotiations on non-tariff barriers to trade and the special area of agriculture.

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MAKING DEBUT—Citroën's new SM model, equipped with a Maserati engine, makes its debut today at the opening of the Geneva auto show. The two-door four-seater has a six-cylinder engine and a top speed of 136 miles an hour. It is expected to carry a price tag of over \$7,500. Show officials, noting that most models on view this year are not entirely new—some have redesigned motors—cited 1969's labor disputes and monetary upheavals as forcing a conservative approach.

Fed Notes Calm of World Money Markets

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The speculative storms that swept the world money markets through most of 1969 have been supplanted in the last six months by a more "relaxed atmosphere," the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

In its regular semiannual report on U.S. foreign-exchange operations, the Fed said that this "revival of confidence" in the monetary system had permitted repayment of all but \$650 million of the \$3.1 billion in drawings during 1969 on the reciprocal credit agreements (or "swap lines") that it has with foreign central banks.

Bonn Airbus Group Names Strauss Chief

MUNICH, March 11 (AP).—Former West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss has been elected chairman of the board of Deutsche Airbus GmbH, the company upholding the German end of the French-German Airbus project, it was announced today.

A spokesman for Deutsche Airbus said Mr. Strauss had been unanimously elected at a meeting of the company's board of directors in Bonn yesterday.

The Airbus project is aimed at providing a 250-to-300-seat short and medium-haul plane due to fly in 1974.

In January, when it had been rumored Mr. Strauss was up for the position, a spokesman for him said Mr. Strauss was very interested in the job's possibilities because it represented "an attractive mixture of economics and politics."

Mr. Strauss, also a former defense minister, is chairman of the Christian Social Union, the autonomous Bavarian branch of the Christian Democratic Union.

Today's Deutsche Airbus statement said that Mr. Strauss' election "was preceded by an extensive exchange of correspondence between Mr. Strauss and Economics Minister Karl Schiller," in which "meaningful and relevant questions, particularly financial problems connected with the Airbus A300B project, were fully examined."

The French and German governments have allocated \$400.8 million for development of the Airbus and the construction of four prototypes, which are scheduled to begin test flights in early 1972.

Partners in Deutsche Airbus include Dornier, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom and VFW-Fokker.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Strauss on the election.

Dumping Charged By Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, March 11 (Reuters).—Westinghouse Electric Corp. has petitioned the U.S. Bureau of Customs to investigate "unfair and unlawful trade" in large power transformers brought into the United States by manufacturing firms in France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

Westinghouse Power Systems president John W. Simpson alleged that the manufacturers sell transformers in the United States at prices significantly below those they charge customers in their own countries and said the practice is a case of "dumping pure and simple."

AFCA
watch it go

news conference, however, that the period of calm could prove to be ephemeral. "I don't know of any period," said David E. Bodner, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "when it [the foreign exchange market] has been stable for long."

Lira Problem
The one sore point in the world money scene at present, the lira, where the lira has been under pressure since last fall.

According to Charles A. Coombs, senior vice-president of the New York Fed and author of the report, "the Italian lira became subject to pressure in September, 1969, with the approach of the West German elections and, to cover market losses, the Bank of Italy activated its \$1 billion swap line with the Federal Reserve on Sept. 23 by drawing \$300 million."

Following the German revaluation, Mr. Coombs said, the lira recovered and, by Nov. 14, the Italians were able to repay the \$300 million drawing. But, in December, the lira once again came under selling pressure, "reflecting the impact of widespread strikes in November, domestic political uncertainties and the pull of higher interest rates abroad."

As a result, Mr. Coombs, continued, "the Bank of Italy reactivated its swap line with the reserve on Jan. 23, 1970, drawing \$300 million on that day and making additional drawings in February." Officials declined to disclose the size of these additional drawings, or to confirm speculation that still further drawings had been made so far this month.

British Gains
In this report Mr. Coombs shifted attention to the "remarkable shift" in the position of the Bank of England. From a peak indebtedness to the Fed of \$1.4 billion last May, he said the Bank of England had cut its drawings to \$815 million at the end of July, and then (following a brief rise to \$1.1 billion in August and September) to \$650 million at the end of the year, and, finally on Feb. 11, the debt was repaid entirely.

As of the close of business last night, the report stated, the Fed had \$215 million in drawings on other foreign central banks outstanding—\$139 million on the Netherlands bank and \$85 million on the National Bank of Belgium. In February, the Fed repaid a drawing of \$145 million from the Swiss National Bank, the report stated, while the Bank of France, which drew from the United States \$100 million Jan. 8, repaid that debt on Feb. 2.

As of March 10, \$300 million in credits previously extended by the Treasury to the Bank of France, has been reduced to \$95 million.

Gas Gains a Certain Glow For Long-Term Portfolios

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK (NYT).—Try this out on your long-term investment portfolio. The United States is running out of its favorite non-automotive fuel: natural gas.

In the 15-year period of 1954 through 1968, gas reserves were growing at rate of only 2.1 percent a year against a rise in consumption of 5.3 percent a year. Consumption's current rate of increase is 8 percent a year.

As a result, the reserve ratio fell from 29 years of gas supplies in 1954 to 14.6 years in 1968. Each passing year is trimming about another year's reserves from that figure.

Natural gas is popular because it is easy to handle and easy to use, because it has been in ample domestic supply up to now, because it has a low pollution factor and because it carries a relatively low price tag for its heat value.

Incentive Low
But there is little incentive to find new supplies at the low price of about 18 cents a thousand cubic feet that southern Louisiana gas brings in interstate commerce.

So major producing states such as Louisiana and Texas have been selling gas inside those states at 24 cents a thousand cubic feet.

Thus what incentive exists is inoperative. There is not enough incentive to add to reserves. A contributing factor to the low incentive situation was the recent reduction in the depletion allowance for gas and oil, to 22 percent from 27 1/2 percent.

U.S. Firms to Hike Outlays 10.6%

WASHINGTON, March 11—

Bad news for supporters of an immediate, if moderate, easing in the eight-month-long U.S. policy of severe monetary restraint was issued today by the government.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment this year are expected to rise 10.6 percent against last year's 11.5 percent increase, according to a survey released by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The 10.6 percent gain is well over the government's 8 percent increase projected in the President's economic message to Congress.

Stimulative Element
Spending by business for new plant and equipment is considered one of the most stimulative elements in the economy. It results in heavy demands for supplies of manpower, materials and money, and conflicts with the government's long-stated aim of controlling inflation.

The previous Commerce Department-SEC survey in December had projected a 10 percent gain, but in February, the President's Council of Economic Advisers stated that the high cost of borrowing money would force businessmen to cut their plans.

The higher than expected gain is thus expected to force the administration and the credit-policy managers within the Federal Reserve System to keep the tight monetary reins.

Fueling Hopes
Widespread expectations of an impending ease in credit restraints had been credited with fueling the recent rise in prices on the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

According to today's report, if current projections are realized, 1970 outlays for all industries will total \$83.8 billion. This compares with actual spending for new plant and equipment of \$75.5 billion in 1969 and \$67.7 billion in 1968. The final 1969 estimate of capital expenditures was 3 percent less than had been expected by businessmen in February of last year. The 1970 rise reflects advances

LTV Anticipates Multi-Million Loss In First Quarter

DALLAS, Tex., March 11 (Reuters).—Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. said today that there will be a substantial reduction in anticipated first quarter profits of its Jones and Laughlin steel subsidiary and that this will probably result in a first quarter consolidated loss for LTV of several million dollars.

In view of this and also in the interest of conserving working capital, the company added, dividends after that of March 25 on LTV common stock will be discontinued for an indefinite period.

LTV directors said today they have also approved establishment, effective as of the end of 1969, of a reserve of \$30 million for possible losses that may result from the anticipated sale of Braniff International and Okonite Co., it was announced today.

This has the effect of increasing the firm's 1969 net loss including extraordinary charges to \$38.29 million, or \$10.15 a share. Operating profits amounted to \$2.34 million last year.

The stock of the troubled conglomerate, which had traded as high as 169 1/2 in 1967, closed today on the New York Stock Exchange at 25, down 3 5/8.

Estimates Raised In Official Survey

WASHINGTON, March 11—

For both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, according to today's report.

Manufacturing expenditures are anticipated to increase 9.9 percent during the year compared with last year's 11.7 percent increase. In the non-manufacturing sector, the increase is expected to slip slightly to 11.1 percent from 11.4 percent in 1969.

In the manufacturing sector, durable goods spending is anticipated to post a 10.3 percent gain against the previous year's 13 percent gain. Non-durable goods

would rise 8.4 percent, against 1969's 10.3 percent increase. The overall rise in the non-manufacturing industries reflects substantial increases in outlays by the railroads, airlines, and public utilities.

First-quarter expenditures this year, originally expected to increase by \$76.85 billion, have been revised upward to \$80 billion and the second quarter increase, earlier projected at \$78.25 billion, has been revised to \$81.75 billion.

The estimates, however, still are preliminary.

Preliminary estimates of expenditures for the second half are \$86.08 billion. The estimates are based on expected capital expenditures reported by business in late January and February, 1970.

Official Doubts Gain Will Materialize

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuters).—Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Passer predicted today that 1970 business plant and equipment expenditures will be close to the administration's predicted 8 percent increase by year's end.

Mr. Passer said the 10.6 percent figure released today represented "basically unchanged plans" because businessmen did not have enough evidence of a real economic slowdown at the time of the survey.

The 8 percent forecast made by the Council of Economic Advisers, he said, "is still a pretty good number."

"Plans for the second half look high, but there is still time to respond to that," he said.

"Maybe there's some unrelaxing and they haven't adjusted to the current situation, but I believe they will," Mr. Passer said of businessmen's spending reactions to the general economic situation.

Wall Street Prices Shaved Toward the Close of Trading

By Vartan G. Vertan

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange sleepwalked through another session today, as popular averages slipped a bit in the final hour of trading.

Volume amounted to only 9.18 million shares, the slowest day since 8.9 million shares changed hands on Jan. 2.

Rick, down 7 1/4 to 62, ranked as his big loss in the erratic glamour stock, which lately has displayed a downward trend. Texaco plunged 8 points to 115 1/4.

Walt Disney Productions, however, rose 3 1/4 to 124 after reporting higher earnings.

Little Action
Aside from a few dynamic point losers and a smaller number of big gainers, the general market displayed little real action.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by better than 2 points in mid-morning, finished with a decline of 1.58 points to 778.12.

Anacorda, down 5/8 to 38 3/8, was the volume leader. In second spot was Standard Oil (New Jersey), up one point to 58 7/8, registering the best gain in the Dow industrial average.

International Nickel rose 1/2 to 44 7/8, while American Telephone added 1/4 to 53 1/4. The latest study of investment company favorites by Vickers Associates showed that Inco and Telephone were bought heavily during the final quarter of 1969.

Gold's Gain
While such groups as airlines, electronics, drugs and chemicals moved lower, gold stocks continued on the upbeat in what is generally regarded as a recovery from recently-depressed levels.

Honesty Mining climbed one point to 21 1/4, Dome Mines gained 2 points to 55 and Campbell Red Lake Mines was ahead by 1 1/4 to 20 3/4. However, Ameri-

can-South African Investment fell 1 1/2 to 37 3/8 after advancing 1 1/2 yesterday.

In the computer sector, IBM rose 2 to \$35 1/2, but National Cash Register and Burroughs each dropped by 3 1/2 points, to 130 1/4 and 137 1/2, respectively.

The only stocks registering new highs for 1969-70 were Coastal States Gas common, up 1 1/4 to 49 1/2, and the preferred shares of Arco Steel, up 1 1/4 to 29.

Among the 26 new lows was Lockheed Aircraft, trading at 14 before edging ahead 1 1/2 to finish at 15 1/2. Lockheed has informed the Pentagon of its inability to complete work on several major weapons programs unless some interim financing is provided by the Defense Department.

Gains of 3 points or more came in Superior Oil, a production and development company with portfolio holdings in other concerns, and in McIntyre Percepsine Mines, which holds a stake in Falconbridge Nickel.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

One Dollar

[illegible]

62 1/2%	UtahIntl 5 1/2-88...	128	130
	WardFood 5 1/2-88...	77	79
5%	WarnLam 4 1/2-88...	114	116

Current Ask Prices

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.50 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.50	1.51	1.50 1/4
May	1.45 1/4	1.47 1/2	1.45 1/4	1.47 1/2	1.45 1/2

Dec	1.39%	1.40%	1.37%	1.37%	1.35%
Nov	1.39%	1.40%	1.39%	1.39%	1.37%
CORN	1.43%	1.44%	1.43%	1.44%	1.42%
Mar	1.21%	1.23%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%
May	1.22%	1.24%	1.22%	1.22%	1.23
Jul	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%	1.23%
Sep	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%
Dec	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%
OATS	.58%	.59%	.57%	.59%	.58%
Mar	.60%	.61%	.60%	.61%	.60%
May	.62	.62%	.62	.62%	.61%
Jul	.63	.63%	.63%	.63%	.62%
Sep	.65%	.66%	.65%	.66%	.65%
RYE	1.16%	1.18%	1.16%	1.18%	1.17%
Mar	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%
May	1.10	1.10	1.09%	1.10	1.10
Jul	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Sep	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
30 SEYBANS	2.54%	2.55%	2.54%	2.54%	2.54%
Mar	2.58%	2.58%	2.58%	2.58%	2.58%
May	2.62%	2.64%	2.62%	2.64%	2.63%
Jul	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%
Aug	2.55%	2.56%	2.55%	2.56%	2.55%
Sep	2.55%	2.56%	2.55%	2.56%	2.55%

Mar	11.10	11.55	11.10	11.25	11.20
May	9.90	10.09	9.72	10.09	9.83
Jul	9.50	9.62	9.42	9.40	9.52
Aug	9.32	9.40	9.25	9.39	9.31

Dec	9.35	9.36	9.13	9.34	9.20
Nov	9.02	8.92	8.73	8.94	8.82
Oct	8.82	8.84	8.76	8.94	8.82
Sept	8.75	8.77	8.67	8.77	8.68
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	71.40	72.83	70.58	71.30	71.50
May	72.15	72.15	71.37	72.15	71.50
Jul	72.20	72.70	72.15	72.25	72.05
Aug	72.10	72.10	71.37	72.10	71.50
Oct	71.00	71.25	71.00	71.25	71.00
Dec	69.80	69.80	69.60	69.80	69.85
Jan	69.70	69.70	69.60	69.70	69.80
Feb	69.80	69.80	69.60	69.80	69.85
Mar	69.80	69.80	69.60	69.80	69.85
CNOIC STAFF					

announcing
office in
by our affiliate
International Corp.
London E.C.2.
President Manager

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a | St. Louis
emphis

MANAGEMENT

SULTANTS

senior management consultants seeks quali-
 n office. Our clients are leading European
 We assist them in the areas of corporate
 al policies and controls, marketing strategies,

- persons of varying age, education and experience in one or more of these areas.
- possess the following qualifications:*
- rs of age;
- n English and Italian;
- ng academic record including studies at the

years previous industrial or consulting experience. Published articles in business or

be tailored to individual backgrounds.

Line, Mercedes 55, Rome, Italy.

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

نقدہ احسنہ بلاغی

...the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, and that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Foreign Stock Indexes

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

That sensational climate
 gets away-from-it-all beaches ...
 the lazy days ... the lively nights ...
 the colour ... the excitement ... the warmth ...
 and those wines at such prices. But now
 we would like to let you in on the secret
 of your favourite holiday spot.
 In the golden Algarve (whatever the time of year),
 To explore the still-unspoiled north, the
 fragrant hills and valleys of
 the Minho and the Douro. To listen
 to the guitars and the sobbing songs of the
 Fado singers, the haunting song of Lobo
 and Coimbra. To discover the romance of
 Madeira and the Azores. We have lived in
 Portugal for over 40 years. For all
 secrets, and we will take you there. The
 trouble is, you may never want to go home.

CAN YOU BLAME THE PORTUGUESE FOR KEEPING PORTUGAL TO THEMSELVES?

TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS lets you
into it.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

REGISTERED OFFICE: DE RUYTERKADE 2; CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Fidelity International Fund N.V. (the 'Corporation') will take place at 2.00 p.m. at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on March 19th 1970.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

- 1 Report of the Management.
- 2 Election of Managing Directors.
- 3 Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended November 30th 1969.
- 4 Proposal to amend article 9 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation to clarify the provisions therein concerning indemnification of Managing Directors and Officers of the Corporation and to authorise the filing of an application with the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles to obtain a declaration of no objection to this amendment. The details of this proposal may be obtained from the Principal Office of the Corporation at Mercury House, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, or from the Registered Office of the Corporation at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
- 5 Proposal to amend the Investment Management Agreement between the Corporation and Fidelity Management and Research (Bermuda) Limited in regard to the dates of payment of fees to the latter.
- 6 Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the organization of the Corporation, and
- 7 Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The Chairman of the Management proposes re-election of the existing Managing Directors.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Hamilton, Bermuda or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 305, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. Holders of registered shares may also vote by proxy by means of a form of proxy, obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Proxies and/or certificates of deposit must be received by the Corporation not later than March 18th, 1970, in order to be used at the Meeting.

Holder of bearer shares, wishing to exercise their rights at the Meeting, may deposit these shares or a certificate of deposit thereof, obtained from the Banks listed below, not later than 9.00 a.m. on March 29th 1970, with the Corporation at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt thereof, which receipt will entitle said shareholder to exercise such rights.

By Order of the Management
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

Julius Baer International Limited
38 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Julius Bär & Co.,
Bahnhofstrasse 36, Zurich, Switzerland

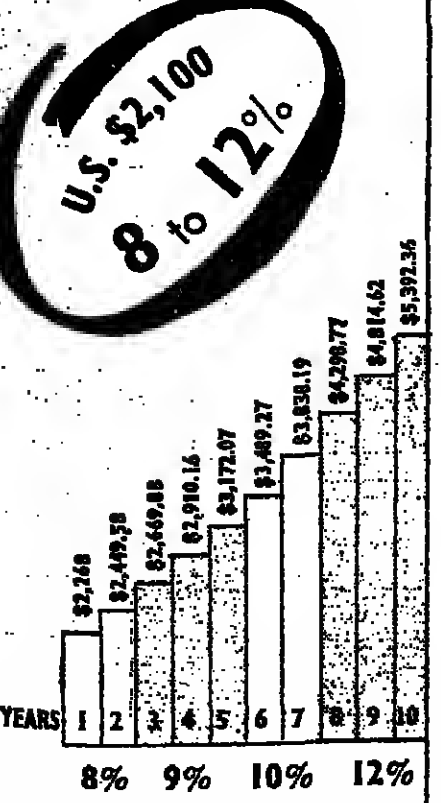
INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL!

**ONE OF THE 6 KINDS OF
OCCUPATION VOUCHERS**

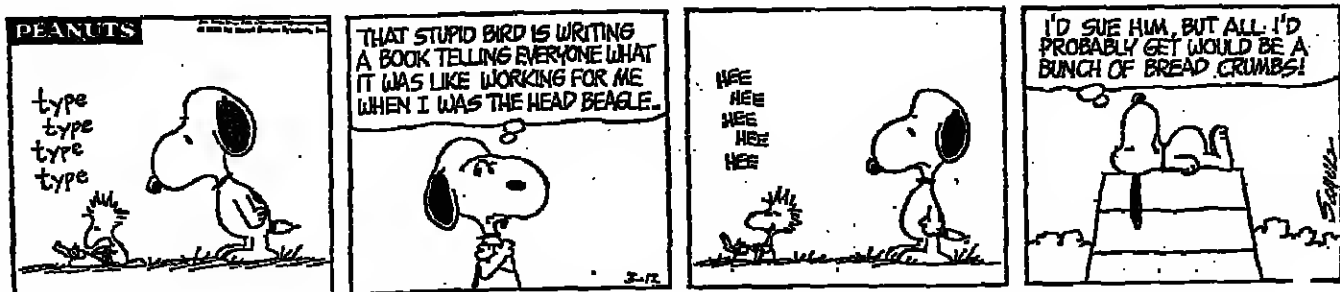
**BUY AN OCCUPATION VOUCHER
FROM TORRALTA-ALVOR BEACH
ALGARVE-PORTUGAL**

- 1—Each TORRALTA OCCUPATION VOUCHER is the part-sale of an Apartment, situated right on the beach, which allows you to spend one month there, annually.
 - 2—In case the owner does not want to occupy the Apartment during the period indicated in the Voucher, TORRALTA is obliged to pay him, annually or monthly, the following percentage on the purchase price:
 - 8% in the first two years;
 - 9% in the following three years;
 - 10% from the fifth to the seventh year;
 - 12% after the seventh year.
 - 3—Whenever the holder would like to sell his Voucher, TORRALTA will buy it. In this case the owner must advise TORRALTA in writing 180 days in advance, by registered mail.
- 6 kinds of Occupation Vouchers, from \$3,100 to \$6,100, depending on the Apartment's size and months of occupation.

INFORMATION:
TORRALTA - Club Internacional de Férias S.n.R.L.
 AVENIDA DUQUE DE LOUIS, 86-A - LISBON - TEL: 51748 - CABLE: EXAMA LISBON-PORTUGAL



PEANUTS



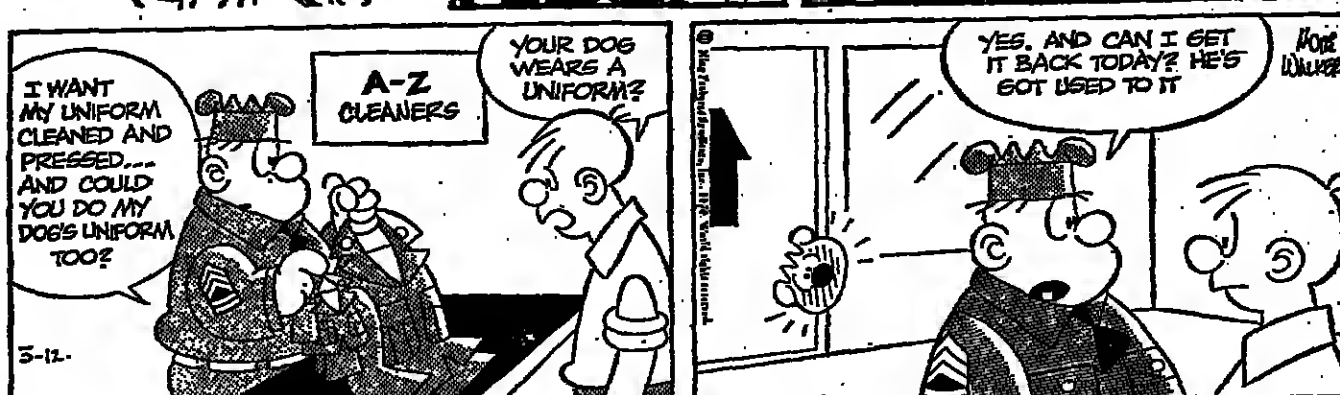
R.C.



LIL ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



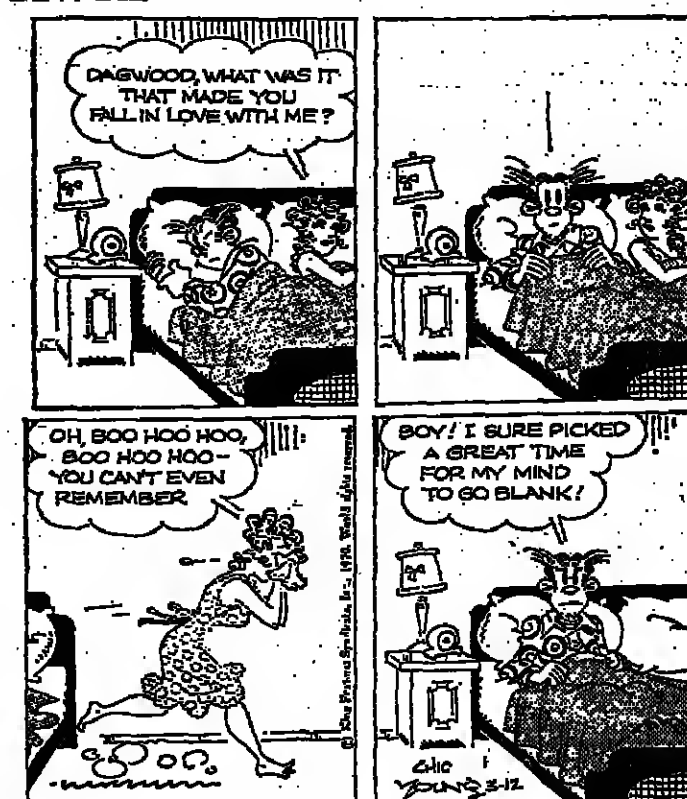
POGS



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The normal contract of four hearts was reached by a normal route: North gave a simple raise in hearts, holding something in reserve, and jumped to game when his partner bid two spades as an invitation.

and the diamonds were run. South discarded spades from dummy and led the spade king. West won and played a club. South tried the jack from dummy—it made no difference—and had to ruff East's king. This left South with only one trump and he had to lose two more tricks and go one down in the game.

A club lead was normal, and in most cases South put up the jack from dummy and ruffed East's king. He took a heart finesse, losing to the king, and East shifted to the singleton spade. West's ace took South's king, and whatever West played the defense could only take one more trick.

After a spade ruff and a heart return, for example, South could maneuver to discard a spade from dummy on his diamonds and ruff his remaining spade loser. In the absence of a spade ruff South could draw trumps and surrender a trick to the spade jack.

At one table, however, East started South on the road to defeat by a farsighted false card. At the first trick he played the ace on dummy's queen instead of making the standard play of the king. There was no danger of misleading West, for the position would be revealed quickly if West held a singleton. In the actual position South ruffed the ace and was left with the impression that West held the club king.

The heart finesse was taken at the second trick and East made the diabolical return of the club five. South should have discarded a spade with the idea of discarding another spade later on the club jack, but he succumbed to the temptation of ruffing.

The heart jack was cashed, leaving one trump with East.

NORTH
♠ 942
♥ A Q 3
♦ 84
♣ J 9 8 4

WEST
♠ A 8 6 5
♥ 9 8 7
♦ 10 2
♣ 7 6 3 2

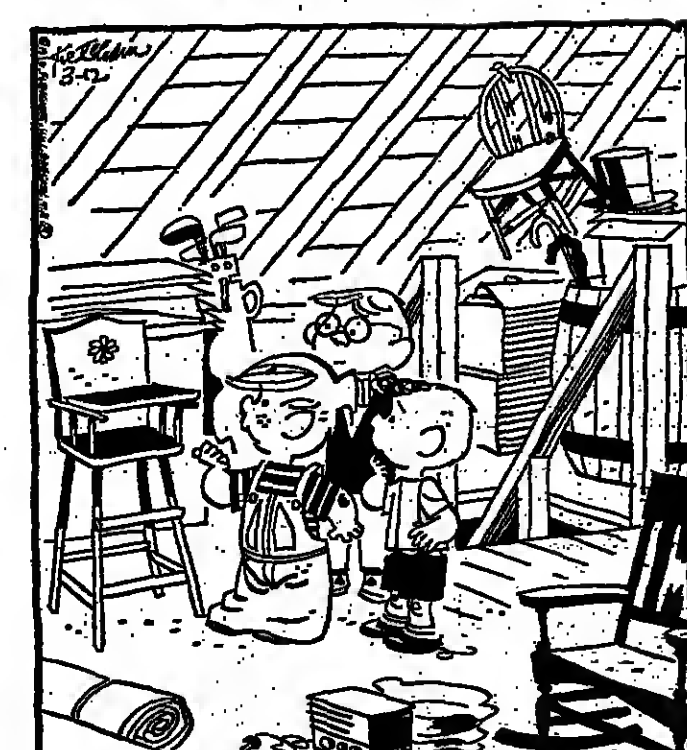
EAST
♠ 7
♥ K 8 4
♦ J 7 6 5 3
♣ A K 10 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q 10 3
♥ J 10 8 5 2
♦ A K Q J
♣ A

East-West were vulnerable.
The bidding: West North
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
West led the two of clubs.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
NOTWAT CHE WAT
EACHID GOAL AMT
DAEDAL EMISSION
REGIMINER PLUG
ALLI TENET PIENE
LOVE DER COURTS
POETS SAILOR
PROPS SALSINGER
HICRITIO SIELE
WINCELS OOH SHRS
ALLION ANMAS NET
ROSIA ANGELICA
HISTORIA INOBBS
OLIE CAMP DIANCE
LOIN TRA EIGHTHIS

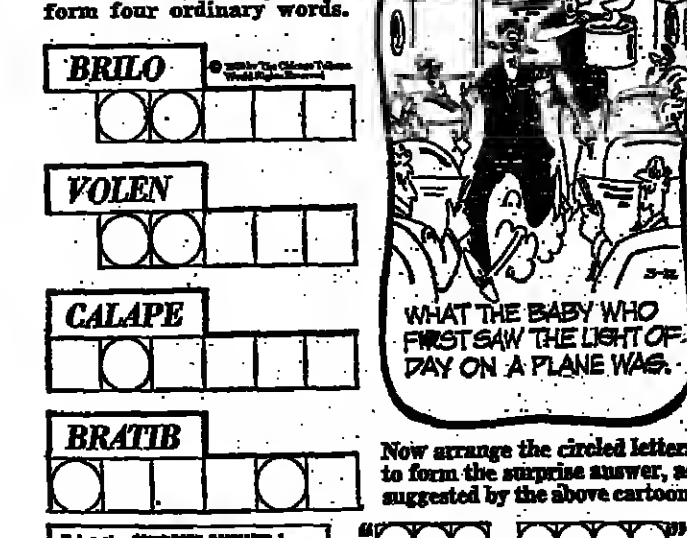
DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE I USED TO SIT IN THAT CHAIR AND EAT EVERYTHING THEY SHOVED AT ME!"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

HOCKEY

By Gerald Ekenazi. Photographs by Ken Regan. A Ralledge Book/Follett. 224 pp. \$12.95.

HOCKEY IS A BATTLE

By Punch Imbach with Scott Young. Illustrated. Crown. 203 pp. \$5.95.

STAN MIKITA: THE TURBULENT CAREER OF A HOCKEY SUPERSTAR

By Stan Fischer. Illustrated. Cowles. 213 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Mordecai Richler

GOING back to the earliest days, Canada has given much more to the United States than it has ever had in return. If General Wolfe had not taken Quebec, it is doubtful that the colonies would have felt sufficiently safe from French attack to rebel against George III.

During Prohibition it was the magnanimous Dominion that provided for deprived Americans so selflessly and in such abundance. Canada gave America Deanna Durbin and Kenneth Cuthbert as well as Marsh McLuhan.

Canada also grants sanctuary for youngsters. Imaginative enough to prefer the Niagara Peninsula to the Mekong Delta. But, above all, Canada has given the United States the splendid game of ice hockey and Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Stan Mikita and, most recently, the superb Bobby Orr, who will lift the Boston Bruins to greatness.

The gift, alas, is unevenly appreciated. Established teams in the National Hockey League, New York, Boston, and especially rambunctious Chicago, regularly outdraw basketball, and their rostering fans happily shower the ice with pennies and dead fish. But several of the new expansion teams, have failed to rouse the popular imagination. Chicago, which is called for and I'm happy to report that Hockey by Gerald Ekenazi seems to fill this culture gap.

Hockey is a first-rate compendium for beginners, with a nicely turned history of the game and its origins, excellent photographs by Ken Regan, and very readable but concise histories of each team. Gerald Ekenazi has a good eye for the game's early heroes, say Eddie Shore, once a fabled defenseman and then a manager-psychiatrist, who once advised a player during a slump, "Stay away from your wife." He is equally rewarding on the present-day tensions of a sport in which the puck has been clocked flying in on the net at 110 miles per hour. Glenn Hall, once the marvel of the Chicago nets and now with St. Louis, is violently sick before every game, and sometimes between periods; all-water, "water bugs," and "mid-season, victims of nervous breakdowns. I part company with Ekenazi only when he imperiously places "Toronto" first among teams and writes, "The Maple Leafs became not only the symbol of hockey as well."

That proud symbolic office was, and still is, filled by the magnificent Montreal Canadiens who have finished first and won the Stanley Cup more often than any other team. The Canadiens are unique in that they are also one of the few teams in any sport to be truly representative of their city and environs. Most of its stars, past and present (Glen Hall, Maurice Richard, Jean Beliveau) are Quebecois.

Toronto, easily the team with

the second-best history in the league, was managed until last year by the truculent Punch Imbach, a fellow much given to insulting his players through an earthy mixture of impression and insult, which alienated two of the best: Frankie Mahovich and Carl Brewer. A born street fighter and twister, Imbach now tells his very own story, Hockey is a Battle, with the help of Scott Young. During his eleven-year reign, he brought Toronto four Stanley Cups and finished first once. He also made some disastrous trades, yielding Mahovich to Detroit, Jim Pappin to Chicago, and Bob Nevin, Arnie Brown and Rod Seiling to the Rangers. His ghost, Scott Young, is forced into an exceedingly self-justifying role, and the aphorism is a querulous, rather superficial book. All the same, Imbach makes some engaging points. "The fact that I sometimes use profanity got a lot more mileage in the press than the fact that I don't use profanity when women or kids are around," which is to say he is an intellectual, though he has a philosophy. "I live by the creed that you can always be better than you are."

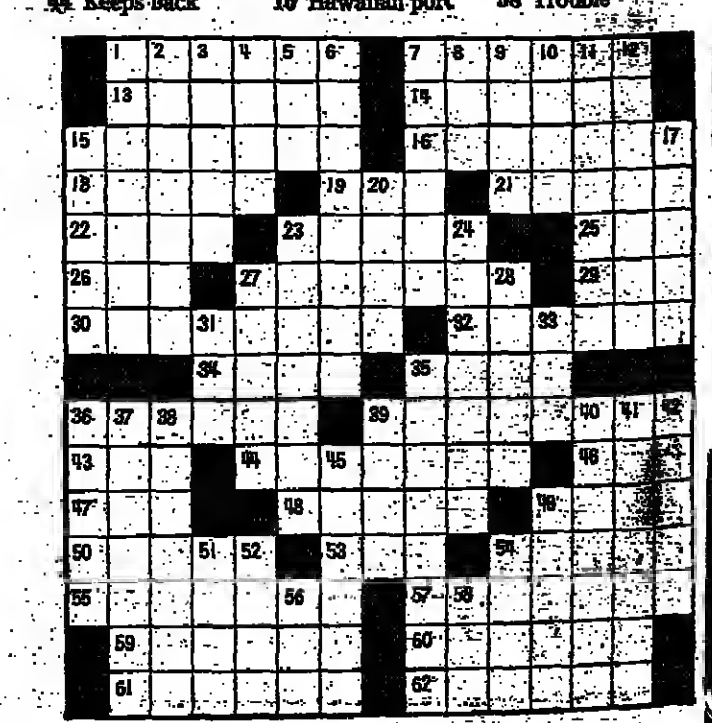
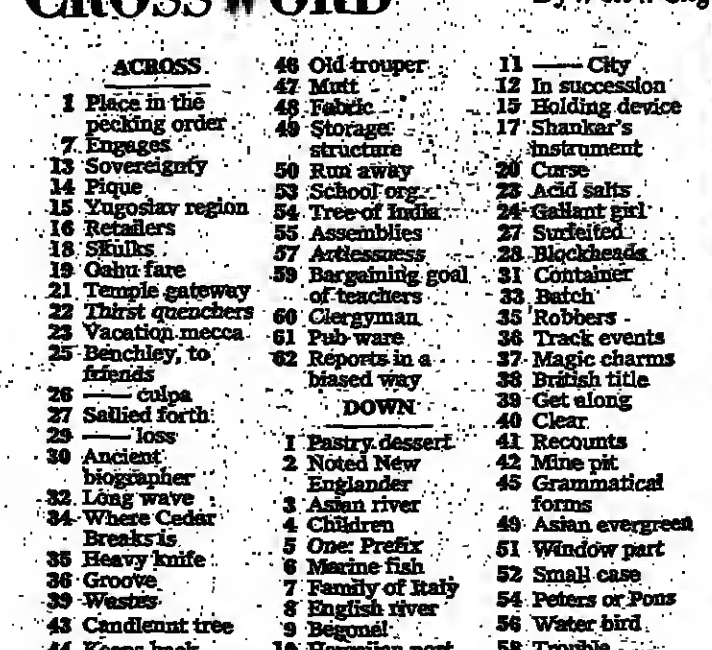
It was philosophy that converted cunning, gifted Stan Mikita, the Chicago playmaker, from a mediocre rough play to a two-time Lady Byng Trophy winner, the Byng going to the star who has shown the most gentlemanly conduct throughout the season. This metamorphosis was brought about, Stan Fischer writes in Stan Mikita: The Turbulent Career of a Hockey Superstar, when Mikita, determined to change for the better, took to keeping The Power of Positivity in his bedside, a literary taste that has lured many an opposing forward from a spearing or worse, Muzzo worse.

Mikita, marginally one of the best and most intelligent centers in the league, is doubly unfortunate. From the start, he has been overshadowed on his own team, by Bobby Hull, and he has never been as pleasing to watch as the elegant Jean Beliveau of the Canadiens. A spiky, aggressive man, small for the league, Mikita came to Canada from Czechoslovakia when he was twelve years old, brought from Prague to St. Catharines, Ontario. If not for his artistic play, Mikita is sure to be remembered for introducing the curved blade into the league, a mixed blessing. It makes for a faster, more tricky shot on the net, but discourages stick-handling and indicates passing.

Finally, Mikita is no better served by Stan Fischer than he is by Scott Young. Thinking by some impatience, Canadian novelists Hugh Hood's promised book on Jean Beliveau. Nobody writes about the game with more style.

Novelist Mordecai Richler wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wong



Art Buchwald

The Midi Is a Hoax

WASHINGTON.—We are told by those people who make the fashion rules that hemlines are going down this year whether anybody likes it or not. The so-called mid-skirt will replace the miniskirt, and there is a darn thing about it.



Buchwald

But there is a small group fighting back. Known simply as LMA, which stands for Leg Men of America, this group has vowed to destroy the midi and all it represents.

The president of the Leg Men of America is Mr. Gordon Manning, who received me in his basement office with a large window overlooking the sidewalk above.

Manning said, "It's outrageous. The midi is an affront to every Leg Man in the country."

"How many Leg Men would you say there are in the nation at this moment?" I asked.

"There are at the present time 51,985,263 men who could qualify as Leg Men, not counting our armed forces abroad."

"These men represent every economic, religious and cultural group in the nation, and they have no intention of standing by and seeing hemlines go down below the knees."

"But what can they do?" "We are serving notice through the press media that if women go along with this ridiculous fad, they will lose the interest and admiration of the majority of the male population in the United States."

"That's a tough threat."

"We intend to stand by it."

Berlin Architect Wins Erasmus Prize

AMSTERDAM, March 11 (Reuters).—The 1970 Erasmus foundation prize has been awarded to Berlin architect Hans Scharoun. The "Erasmus Prize," worth 100,000 guilders (about \$27,800), has been awarded annually since 1958 to people or institutions who have made notable contributions to European culture and science.

The days when the French, Italian and American dress designers can declare where they will put the hemline on the leg are over. We will decide.

"But how?" I protested. "We're not going to look."

"You're not going to look?" "You heard me. We are sending out orders to Leg Men all over the country that they are not to look at a girl wearing a mini."

"Will the Leg Men obey the order?"

"Why not?" said Mr. Manning. "There is nothing to see anyway."

"The women wear the miniskirts, millions and millions of man-hours were spent, pleasurable hours I might add, looking at the legs that went with them."

"The men responded by walking straighter, smarter and sexier. When seated, a woman wearing a mini could hold the attention of any man in the room. And we all know the thrill the mini brought to fellow drivers, particularly when the girl in the miniskirt was driving a minicar. But with the midi there will be absolutely nothing for a man to look at, and those wasted man-hours will be used to increase the gross national product, which will probably contribute to inflation."

"Then it's not just fashion but economic ruin you're predicting for the country?"

"Correct," said Manning. "The dress manufacturers who have covered the knee will have a lot of explaining to do."

"Mr. Manning, if your no-look campaign succeeds and all the Leg Men in America refuse to eye any female wearing a midi, how long do you think it will take to get women back to the mini?"

"Not very long. Once a woman realizes that no one is looking at her, she will immediately lose interest in the mid-length hemline. To speed up the process, the Leg Men of America will finance instant shearing booths in all the major cities where a woman can stop and have her midi cut off to mini length painlessly and free of charge."

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The Floundering American Symphonies

By Howard Taubman

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—At least eight of America's 23 major symphony orchestras are in serious financial trouble, and many of the others will be before the end of next year.

At least a dozen of about 60 other orchestras with smaller budgets are in danger, and many more of these ensembles will be in difficulties in 1971.

The crisis of the orchestras, which in number and quality have represented a remarkable cultural phenomenon in the United States, is exemplified by the National Symphony in Washington.

Yesterday the federal government released \$106,000 to a dozen symphony orchestras and opera companies, including the National Symphony.

Grants are also going to orchestras in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Denver, San Francisco, Utah, St. Louis and California, as well as to opera companies in Minneapolis, Brookline, Mass., Philadelphia and Seattle.

Fearful that the National Symphony will be completely out of funds by next month, its president, Lloyd Symington, has initiated an emergency appeal for \$400,000 with the warning that this sum must be "either in hand or realistically in sight by March 31" or the 1970 summer season and the entire future of the orchestra would be in jeopardy.

To dramatize the urgency of the need, President Nixon has agreed to meet tomorrow at the Shoreham Hotel with representatives of large corporations. He is expected to appeal for their support of the orchestra's drive.

Howard Jarrett, observed that the orchestra might get by this season despite a deficit of about \$700,000 but "could not make out next year unless we get a new and large infusion of money."

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which with the New York Philharmonic, Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland orchestras make up the Big Five, has a net deficit for the 1968-69 season of \$557,441 after raising more than \$1 million in various ways to help an operating deficit of more than \$1.5 million.

According to John S. Edwards, manager, the Chicago orchestra's unrestricted endowment of more than \$7 million has been whittled down to \$500,000 in the last ten years, with more than \$3 million going into the renovation of the ensemble's home, Orchestra Hall.

Founded in 1891, the Chicago orchestra has also built up a restricted endowment of more than \$6 million. The income from this fund is not available for operating expenses, but only for such purposes as a junior ensemble, music education, scholarships, pensions and other employee benefits.

Among the major orchestras with serious problems are those in Kansas City, New Orleans and San Antonio. Among the ensembles with smaller budgets there are difficulties in Fort Wayne, Ind., Hartford, Louisville, Nashville, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, San Diego, Savannah, Syracuse and Toledo, Mo. Jacksonville, Fla., the orchestra after a dispute with the musicians, canceled the 1969-70 season.

Amey Ames, president of the New York Philharmonic and head of an ad hoc committee representing the country's orchestras, has declared that many ensembles will be in danger of collapse if they do not get government help.

W. McNeil Lowry, vice-president of the Ford Foundation and chief of its humanities and arts division, is somewhat more optimistic. The foundation set up classical grants in 1968 amounting to \$2 million for 61 orchestras and provided additional support for maintenance drives for five years, and Mr. Lowry has kept close watch on the country's orchestral situation.

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PEOPLE: An Instinctive Vocal Reaction

You're standing around the subway station reading the Omo ad when some slobbo wearing wooden shoes clumps on the middle of a close-shaven corn.

right? Or you're whipping up a little batch of the hard stuff and you catch your favorite finger in the cider-press, or maybe you're bent over tinkering with the motor, and this slimy great ooza comes up and chomps you right through the back pocket of your levis.

Pine. So what do you say? You say "ouch," don't you? Or "ow!" Or at the very least, "ouch!" (We know a fat guy from North Dakota who used to say "ouch" a lot.) The point is, we've always taken it as an article of faith that the exclamation indicating sudden physical anguish "ouch" is "ow" or "ouch," as the case may be.

—Is one of the great levelers of all time, an instinctive vocal reaction to pain, an aversion common to all men regardless of race, color, creed or marital status. Why is it, then, that the French say "ai!"

Griffin (ouch): Pondered in a neat script on the wall of the Paris Metro's Concorde station: "Long live nobody, with the possible exception of myself."

SKIMMED: Two roses, the Automobile Association's ultimate award "for cuisine which can be especially recommended," from Claridges and The Savoy, two of London's poshest hotels. FROSTED: The Savoy, whose spokesman said, "Tonight's menu is magnificent. The fresh Scots salmon is excellent, but I would hardly know what to commend. There are at least 30 masterpieces on the menu."

BROWNED: Claridges, whose representative declared, "We would like to meet these gastronomic giants who know more about cuisine than we do and rush about bestowing roses. In any case, we shall carry on manfully under this mortal blow."

WELL DONE: The Dorchester and The Hilton, where everything's still coming up roses. GUBED: Actor Edward G. Robinson, 75, by Mrs. Gladys Lloyd Robinson, 57, his wife from 1938 to 1956, for \$34,180 in back alimony she claimed he had deliberately withheld "despite his great wealth."

RESTING: Englishman Sidney Genders, 51, in St. John's Antigua, on rowing 3,000 miles in 75 days from the Canary Islands on the second leg of his single-handed England-to-America voyage in an open 20-foot Portuguese dinghy. Genders, who navigated by a sextant and a barometer, rowed 50 minutes every hour for 15 hours a day, was forced off course by a soft water tank. Fit and strong, he recalled his original arrival at the island as "a little better than dying a mortal little curled up at the bedside."

Actress Gina Lollobrigida said yesterday in Rome she would sue South African heart surgeon Christian Barnard, his first wife and all papers which published a love letter she wrote to him two years ago. She said, publication of the letter, plus other statements to the press, had "invaded my privacy and was undoubtedly defamatory." The actress said she fell in love with Barnard two years ago after he told her he loved her and wanted to marry, she said, adding that it soon was clear to her that Barnard's proposal was just intended to be "a project of alliance between a renowned actress and a famous surgeon."

The Insurtable Orient: According to a Reuters dispatch out of Hong Kong yesterday, "China, engaged in an anti-vietnam campaign and defense preparations, has urged workers to regard every screw saved as a bullet for Peking's enemies."

—DICK ROBARACK.